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PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

First Annual Meeting

OF THE

MICHIGAN CLUB

WITH A VERBATIM REPORT OF

SPEECHES AT THE BANQUET,

ON

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, 1886.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN:

Published by the Detroit Tribune,
1886.

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DETROIT
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OFFICERS

OF THE

MICHIGAN CLUB

For the Year ending Feb. 22, 1886.

PRESIDENT—C. H. BUHL.

VICE-PRESIDENT—JAMES McMILLAN.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—HENRY A. HAIGH.

Directors during the Year ending Feb. 22, 1886.

JAMES F. JOY.

JAMES L. EDSON.

CLARENCE A. BLACK.

JAMES W. FALES.

JOHN ATKINSON.

DIGBY V. BELL.

JAMES H. STONE.

ROBERT E. FRAZER.

FRANK A. NOAH.

ERVIN PALMER.

THOMAS BERRY.

GEORGE H. HOPKINS.

CHARLES WRIGHT.

S. S. BABCOCK.

S. B. GRUMMOND.

BRYANT WALKER.

WALTER H. COOTS.

HENRY M. DUFFIELD.

JOHN B. CORLISS.

J. H. CARSTENS.

BURTON HIST. COLLECTION
DETROIT
EXCHANGE DUPLICATE

OFFICERS

OF THE

MICHIGAN CLUB

For the Year ending Feb. 22, 1887.

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VICE-PRESIDENT—CLARENCE A. BLACK.

SECRETARY—HENRY A. HAIGH.

TREASURER—ANDREW McLELLAN.

Directors during the Year ending Feb. 22, 1887.

D. M. FERRY.

WM. H. ELLIOTT.

HENRY M. DUFFIELD.

STEPHEN B. GRUMMOND.

J. H. CARSTENS.

JAMES F. JOY.

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S. S. BABCOCK.

BRYANT WALKER.

WM. L. CARPENTER.

CONDENSED SUMMARY
OF THE
Secretary's First Annual Report.

Club organized February 7th, 1885.

First Election of Officers February 23d, 1885.

Number of General Meetings held—8.

Number of Club talks—16.

Young Men's League organized December, 1885.

Number of Young Men's League Meetings held—11.

Total Membership in Michigan Club—2,050.

Membership in Young Men's League—250.

Number of ballots cast at Annual Election, 1886—593.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

OF THE

Michigan * Club,

PRINCESS THEATRE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Washington's Birthday,

1886.



HON. T. W. PALMER,

President of the Evening.

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. O. D. CONGER.	Hon. SETH C. MOFFATT.	Hon. ARCHIBALD BUTTARS.
Hon. R. A. ALGER.	Hon. EDW. BREITUNG.	Hon. E. O. GROSVENOR.
Hon. AUSTIN BLAIR	Hon. EDWARD S. LACEY.	Hon. JAMES BIRNEY.
Hon. H. P. BALDWIN.	Hon. JOHN T. RICH.	Hon. NEWCOMB CLARK.
Hon. DAVID H. JEROME.	Hon. JAY A. HUBBELL.	Hon. P. DEAN WARNER.
Hon. BENJ. F. GRAVES.	Hon. O. L. SPAULDING.	Hon. GILBERT E. REED.
Hon. ISAAC MARSTON.	Hon. GEO. W. WEBBER.	Hon. S. M. CUTCHEON.
Hon. J. C. BURROWS.	Hon. GEO. WILLARD.	Hon. C. C. ELLSWORTH.
Hon. B. M. CUTCHEON.	Hon. E. W. KEIGHTLEY.	Hon. M. S. BREWER.
	Hon. R. G. HERR,	

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Address of Welcome.

Gov. R. A. ALGER.

2. Washington, the Nationalist.

The Federal Union the consummation of his work.

HON. WM. M. EVARTS.

3. Our State Governments.

Their relations to the National Government and to each other.

Gov. J. B. FORAKER.

Music.

4. The American Citizen—native and adopted.

He should be made happy and prosperous at home and secure abroad.

HON. RICHARD GUENTHER.

5. Washington the Republican.

He believed in the voice of the people, which can only be heard through a fair ballot and an honest count.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

6. Our New Empire—"The Rowdy West."

HON. C. F. MANDERSON.

7. The Day We Celebrate.

HON. THOS. B. REED.

Music.

8. Washington, the Surveyor and Farmer.

The American workingman—his labor the source of our wealth; his intelligence the guarantee of our liberty; his welfare one of the great objects of our government.

HON. WM. MCKINLEY, JR.

9. Washington, the Soldier.

The soldier protects his country in time of war; his country should honor him in time of peace.

GEN. H. H. BINGHAM.

10. Washington, the Protectionist.

He believed that the first duty of every nation is to care for its own people.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK.

Committees.

Executive Committee.

Hon. S. B. GRUMMOND, Chairman.

GEO. R. ANGEL.	Col. GEO. H. HOPKINS.	MAGNUS BUTZEL.
J. L. EDSON.	W. H. COOTS.	FRED. E. FARNSWORTH.
CLARENCE A. BLACK.	Maj. FORD H. ROGERS.	CHARLES WRIGHT.
DIGBY V. BELL.	Col. JOHN ATKINSON.	FRANK E. SNOW.
GEO. S. DAVIS.	HENRY A. HAIGH, Secretary.	

Finance Committee.

DIGBY V. BELL, Chairman.

W. W. LEGGETT.	GEO. R. ANGEL.	CHAS. ROOT.
J. K. BURNHAM.	S. G. CASKEY.	W. H. ELLIOTT.
J. W. FALES.	W. H. BRACE.	

Music Committee.

Col. JOHN ATKINSON, Chairman.

JAS. H. STONE.	R. E. FRAZER.	W. L. CARPENTER.
E. T. HANCE.	GEO. S. ADAMS.	CHAS. WRIGHT.

Press and Printing Committee.

CHAS. WRIGHT, Chairman.

HENRY A. HAIGH.	C. K. BACKUS.	FRANK A. NOAH.
E. J. ENSIGN.	F. B. DICKERSON.	W. T. DUST.
B. F. BOWER.	C. A. NIMOCKS.	ROBERT PELHAM, JR.
JAS. H. STONE.	A. H. RAYNOR.	JOS. M. WEISS.
	ALEXANDER A. SAENGER.	

Banquet Committee.

Col. GEO. H. HOPKINS, Chairman.

Dr. J. J. MULHERON.	EDW. BURK.	E. W. PENDLETON.
JOHN B. CORLISS.	IRA A. METCALF.	A. H. FRAZER.
WALTER E. CAMPBELL.	GEO. S. DAVIS.	BRYANT WALKER.
	W. M. LILLIBRIDGE.	

Decoration Committee.

CLARENCE A. BLACK, Chairman.

W. R. CANDLER.	JAS. VERNOR.	MILES E. JUDD.
JAS. W. DAVIS.	F. I. CURTIS.	GEO. H. CLIPPERT.
JAS. ROACH.	T. P. TUITE.	OSWALD HASSELBACHER.
W. H. STOWERS.	H. E. EMMONS.	J. F. MEIER.

Committee on Arrangements.

MAGNUS BUTZEL, Chairman.

J. E. PITTMAN.

H. A. ROBINSON.

A. P. T. BENITEAU.

DR. J. H. CARSTENS.

Transportation Committee.

FRANK E. SNOW, Chairman.

C. K. BRANDON.

E. C. BROWN.

C. H. SCOTT.

S. S. BABCOCK.

E. R. HASCALL.

L. T. SPENCER.

Carriage Committee.

W. H. COOTS, Chairman.

J. A. ROYS.

GEO. W. MOORE.

JOSEPH M. WEISS.

H. B. GILLESPIE.

Reception Committee.

JAMES L. EDSON, Chairman.

Gov. R. A. ALGER.

H. P. BALDWIN.

S. N. ANDROUS.

Col. FRANK J. HECKER.

ERVIN PALMER.

ALVIN C. BURT.

JAMES McMILLAN.

PHILO PARSONS.

J. G. BARTON.

DR. HERMAN KEIFER.

LEVI GRANDY.

C. B. HULL.

Col. H. M. DUFFIELD.

DR. C. C. YEMANS.

WILLIAM LICHTENBERG.

F. B. EGAN.

W. C. COLBURN.

ARTHUR BASSETT.

THOMAS BERRY.

THOMAS J. DAWSON.

F. N. REVES.

CHARLES ROOT.

ISAAC MARSTON.

C. A. NEWCOMB.

G. S. PURVIS.

IRA A. METCALF.

JOHN N. BAGLEY.

S. M. CUTCHEON.

FRANK E. SNOW.

FRED. WOOLFENDEN.

J. W. DONOVAN.

I. A. FANCHER.

F. F. WRIGHT.

GEORGE B. HOLLOWAY.

W. H. FOX.

D. D. THORP.

D. M. FERRY.

W. H. BRACE.

ALLAN SHELDEN.

C. H. BUHL.

HENRY EMPEY.

W. T. DUST.

F. H. CANFIELD.

SAMUEL WEISS.

E. W. PENDLETON.

JAMES F. JOY.

GEORGE W. BISSELL.

JUDSON GRENEL.

EDWARD BURK.

ALFRED CHESEBROUGH.

H. HITCHCOCK.

Dr. J. B. BOOK.

E. O. DUFFEE.

A. M. HENRY.

F. W. H. CHAMBERS.

D. BETHUNE DUFFIELD.

H. G. HOWARD.

WILLIAM JENNISON.

J. G. DICKINSON.

S. N. HURLBUT.

W. R. CANDLER.

E. J. ENSIGN.

A. G. LINDSAY.

CONRAD CLIPPERT.

F. E. FARNSWORTH.

O. KIRCHNER.

MILES E. JUDD.

W. W. LEGGETT.

HENRY M. REYNOLDS.

Proceedings at the Banquet.

The following is the report of the speeches delivered, from the
THE DETROIT TRIBUNE, February 23d, 1886.

Senator Palmer opened the feast of reason in this manner:

Fellow Republicans, Ladies and Gentlemen:—By favor of the committee of arrangements, the honor of presiding at this collation has fallen to me. It is a double anniversary which we celebrate—that of the birth of Washington and of the Michigan republican club. The coincidence is auspicious. While I will not attempt any encomiums on Washington, further than to say that if he were here on earth tonight he would probably be with us, in spirit if not in person, it may be proper to say something of the club. While its youth permits of only a name and purpose thus far, we believe time will add a record of efficient patriotism.

It is no local coterie, represents no private enterprise, will subserve no selfish interests. Faction will find no congenial atmosphere within it. Its aim is the prosperity of the republican party so long as that party continues to represent the best interests of the people. Within its hospitable walls are welcomed all who believe that the republican party has yet a mission to perform—that it still remains the chief agent of a new civilization—a civilization not merely of material economies, but which recognizes and utilizes all moral laws as economic laws.

The republican party has been called in derision "the God and morality party." Let us accept this sobriquet, meant as a stigma, and bind it on as a badge of honor. When the republican party abandons its dependance upon God and morality, its requiem may well be sung.

Time was when the republican dominance in Michigan required no such agency as this club. When the horn was winded men sprung to action like the clansmen of Roderic Dhu, and carried everything before their impatient, patriotic tread; but times are changed. What was experience to most of us is history to

the rising generation, and too frequently history mis-read or unheeded.

The enthusiasm, the fire which swept us to victory for thirty years must now be succeeded by organized, systematic effort if we desire and deserve success. The saying that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" is as true today as ever. It has been said that "revolutions never go backward;" but it is equally true that the results of revolutions never have had their fullest fruition because of relaxed effort and indifference in succeeding generations.

It was the fortune of many of us to see the political star in the east which heralded the birth of the republican party. The awakened conscience of the nineteenth century welcomed it. Strong men bore it in their arms, watched over its youth, guarded its adolescence, and stood amazed at a defeat in its early manhood.

As to the cause of that reverse, men differ; I am willing to accept the solution that Victor Hugo found for the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo. After citing many reasons, among which were the charge of the Cuirassiers into the sunken road of Ohain and the non-arrival of Grouchy, he sums it all up in this: "It was the hand of God." If I felt compelled to select a single subordinate reason, it would be that in the last campaign we failed to emphasize the moral and sentimental issues in American politics. No party can be continuously triumphant in our country which does not give the people a promise of something beside the bread which perisheth. The consideration of the labor problem; the public domain, the currency, the tariff, our foreign relations, must be supplemented by something higher than them all, which will inspire the hearts of men and kindle the enthusiasm of youth.

What made the republican party the

robust, invincible agent that it has been, was the fact that it took in charge the heart of humanity, inspired it with lofty purpose and made all material questions subordinate. Those material questions have in turn been handled with an intelligence born of that purpose, which has brought our country to her present commanding status among the nations. The triumph of the republican party was one of the epochs of all times. The emergence of christendom from the dark ages and the revival of learning marked the new birth of the intellect. The revival of art marked the new birth, sentiment and spiritual aspiration—the advent of the republican party was the new birth of the conscience of the Aryan race. Its continued triumph means that conscience is still being educated, guarded and exalted; its defeat indicates that that conscience is suffering degradation, or that we have been derelict in working up to its highest dictates. It is for us to determine which is the case.

If the nation is being degraded it is the province of the republican party to apply a counter force. If the republican party has not met the requirements of its position, as the guardian of the public conscience, let us at once set about reforming it from within. A party cannot live on its record any more than a race-horse on its pedigree, a country on its history or a family on its traditions. The history of the republican party has been so glorious, its achievements so unprecedented, that one may well stand abashed when asked to blaze for it a pathway worthy of its past; but we must remember that although the decisive battles of the world have been fought at long intervals, the forces, of which they are the culmination, have been and are in daily operation. Although we may not have so dramatic a future as our past, we can and must put ourselves at the head of the great moral questions of the day; not fanatically, not with a disregard for the rights of any, but judiciously, firmly, progressively, with our faces ever Zionward.

Among the habits of the race which formerly assembled in council on this spot where we now sit, was that of putting their ears to the ground to learn the presence, direction and progress of friends or foes in their vicinity. It is well for us tonight and hereafter to put our ears to the ground and listen with fullest sympathy to the movements of the grand army of wage-workers in quest of our common weal. Let the republican party get close to the heart of humanity, whence it sprang and where it belongs, and let humanity know and feel that it is there. No movement is of greater promise today than the thorough

organization of wage-workers in search of lawful methods to secure equitable distributions of the joint product of labor and capital to the end that the brotherhood of man may closely approach that equality of privileges foretold by prophets and sung by bards.

The party which heard and answered the cry for free speech, free soil, and the equality of all men before the law, is and must be the power to which the money of the people, the protection of labor against unclean competition, shortening the hours of toil and the elevation of citizenship, shall be entrusted. The republican party is and shall be the agent of our new civilization, which, having been submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, shall stand as the civilization of the masses, and not of the few; the civilization of law, and not of force.

Against us is arrayed a party which, Chinese-like, is looking over its shoulder, wedded not to the glories, but to the errors of the past. It is not savory in the nostrils of the American people. What the Austrian empire is to Europe the democratic party is to American politics. It is composed of political Huns, Croats, Slavs, Magyars, kept together by common animosities, common fears and common appetite, and dominated by an intelligent, implacable and unscrupulous aristocracy. The disaffected from our party and the political birds of prey which hover over every battlefield, help it to occasional victory. It has no fixed principles. It is a party of negation. It has been drawn in the wake of the republican party for twenty-five years. Like the shark following the East Indians it is vigilant, wary and voracious. It swallows with avidity whatever falls or is thrown overboard, whether it be bread, garbage, or the bodies which we can keep no longer to pollute the atmosphere of our decks. It is in power today, and we are in winter quarters, but we are reminded by this anniversary that the winter of Valley Forge was the forerunner of victories which made us a nation.

With such an antagonist as the democratic party, our duty and our future cannot be doubted.

But, gentlemen, I did not intend to make a speech. I merely got up to say something by way of breaking the ice. I now have the honor to present to you his excellency, Gov. R. A. Alger, who will make an address of welcome.

Senator Palmer's speech was punctuated with cheers and applause at its salient points, and the appearance of Gov. Alger was the sign for more applause. The governor said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—The very pleasant part has been assigned to me this evening of welcoming to our

midst the several gentlemen of national fame who have come by your invitation to address us tonight. We have with us that great soldier and statesman who, in war, dared to lead where others dared to follow. Whose deeds I need not here rehearse, and whose voice, during and since the war, has given no uncertain sound concerning the great principles which to maintain cost the desolation of so many thousand loyal northern homes. What loyal soldier, or citizen, does not feel the welcome thrill of pride and love at the mention of the name of John A. Logan?

We have that great jurist and statesman, who stands almost without a peer in his profession, and who so ably represents the empire state in the United States senate, the Hon. William M. Evarts.

We have that gallant soldier, who won his way from captain to colonelcy through many a bloody field, and who now so ably represents the great and growing state of Nebraska in the senate of the United States.

We have a distinguished German fellow-citizen, who very ably represents his district in congress from the great state of Wisconsin. Who is not familiar with the name of the Hon. Richard Guenther?

We have another also, who enlisted in the army as a private soldier at the age of 16 years, carried and used his musket in many a hard fought battle, and won his commission by his gallantry. He has, with great ability and fidelity, filled high places of trust and honor, and now, at the age of only 40 years, fills the executive chair of the great state of Ohio. You all know to whom I refer, my friends, the Hon. J. B. Foraker of Ohio.

From our own state we have our honored senators, who belong in our ranks, and whose names and faces are familiar to us all.

And now to you, gentlemen, who have honored us with your presence here tonight, in the name and in behalf of the Michigan club, and in behalf of the great army of republicans of this great state, we bid you all and each of you a most cordial welcome.

SENATOR EVARTS SPEAKS.

The Campaign of the Republican Party Is Only Begun.

Senator Palmer then assumed his position as toastmaster, and the vast audience settled back to enjoy what followed. The senator began: "The first toast to be repounded to is 'Washington, the Nationalist; the Federal Union the

Consummation of his Work.'" In other words, we believe that Washington believed with Hamilton in a strong central government, and differed very decidedly from Thomas Jefferson. The gentleman who will respond to that toast has been fitly characterized by our governor as an eminent jurist, and I would add the distinguished diplomatist; the man who bore a very important part in the Geneva award, formerly secretary of state, and who now represents the great state of New York in the United States senate. I think I have described him so that I need not repeat his name, the Hon. William M. Evarts.

Few men could excite more interest in their appearance in Detroit than Mr. Evarts. The fact that Americans have come to know their public men rather by cartoon than faithful likeness is responsible for the feeling of disappointment showed by everyone who saw the New York senator for the first time. Here was the intellectual face, smooth shaven and set in lines of repose and self-possession, the clear cut features, the definite movement of hand and body that indicated the certain purpose of mind in every trifling as well as every important action, and is invariably the possession of every really great lawyer. It was shared by Choate, by Benjamin Marshall and Ryan, and was of their strongest characteristics. Dressed in the conventional color and cut of cloth of the lawyer, Mr. Evart's presence commended itself only in lesser degree than his speech. Whatever Mr. Evarts says can not fail of being interesting. His high place in affairs, as lawyer, counselor, secretary of state, president of the Union club of New York and senator of the United States, have given him an eminence for observation which has been shared by few, and from which he has looked down and into that which most men have gazed up to, blankly and without understanding. Gifted with a rare facility of expression and an effective delivery, is it any wonder that his address last night was listened to with interest and delight?

Mr. Evarts arose in his sedate style, folded his hands before him, raised back his head and spoke softly at first, but increasing his tone so that he could be

plainly heard in all parts of the theater. He began:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Michigan Club, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Citizens:—I thank you heartily for the kind attention by which your committee of management included me in the list of those that were asked to come to participate in your great undertaking. When I heard that this Michigan club was founded after our great defeat, I knew that that meant that it was founded, not to lament defeat, but to secure a future and a speedy triumph. And when I found that as the year turned round and brought your anniversary again, in conjunction with the birthday of Washington, and that you, unaffected by any pending elections, moved by no impulses but those which belong to the love of country and fidelity to the great political party, and when I was assured, as I approached your beautiful city, that ample preparations had been made, and that earnest and zealous and cheerful crowds were to meet us, and that not only from the body of your own population here, but throughout your great state there were contributions to come to the stalwart republicans of every county of Michigan, I knew that it could be of little importance what I should say, but it would be a great thing what I should see, and as I see before me now. I am not accustomed to such large and such earnest assemblages of political company, except in connection with campaigns and with elections; but it concurs with my own judgment—and you have anticipated it in your own action—that the campaign of the republican party began on the night of the day the republican party was defeated. I think I am justified in this, as no mere phrase of rhetoric, when I point your attention to the resolute and manly array that has been made in every state where we had an issue, a place in the senate of the United States, under whatever difficulties and under whatever discouragements, under whatever animosities and whatever methods of defeat, success has crowned the republican party in the great states of Illinois and of Ohio and of New York in securing a representation of the principles and the interests of the republican party.

What have we lost since then? What indeed have we lost—unless it may be thought that in the state election of our own great state of New York, by a majority, to be sure, trivial in comparison with our great suffrage of 1,200,000 voters—by a vote of something like 10,000, with all the federal government, with the state executive, with the government of the great city of New York, with all the mass of voters there found, under

combinations that can scarcely be called political, for they do not discuss and they do not divide upon these great questions; it can scarcely be called a defeat, when that ten thousand only marks the majority, under the triumphant tread of the last victory of the democratic party, on the great day of our defeat.

Now, count the suffrage as it was then cast; consider how it was made up, and how much of discouragement there was in this particular form in which the issues and the presentation of the arguments on both sides were presented, and that there were 60,000 republicans behind, that are ready, when the issue is presented in federal questions, and in an entirely bold and brave movement, New York is not uncertain.

You have referred in the toast, to which you have done me the honor to ask me to speak, to the greatness of Washington, in his life, in his character, in his conduct, as bearing upon his love and his labors for the union, and the consummation of it in the production of the great united people that is now known as the United States of America. It does not become us, Mr. Chairman, to claim the greatness, the character, the conduct, and the fame of Washington as belonging to one part or section of the people of the United States. His character and his fame, let us hope, never will be disowned or dishonored by any Americans; and all nations that surround us and behold him and our nation as the fruits of his patriotism, his valor, his virtue, his sagacity, his wisdom, they claim, as well as we, a share in the honor which his luster sheds upon all the people of the world.

Nevertheless, without exaggerating and without boasting, in soberness and humility, we, as the republican party, can say that from the moment that we were called into a political organization to help our country, to save the nation, to protect the honor and the name of all the illustrious men that founded the nation, there has never been one stain upon their character, their fame before the world, and before our own country immediately, from any act or any shortcoming, or any desertion of duty on the part of the republican party. From the time that Gen. Washington drew his sword on Cambridge common, taking the command of the armies of the United States under a spreading elm tree, which, however, shattered and torn by storm and time, still remains to mark the place, till the last act in the permanent establishment of the union by his signature to the federal constitution in the convention, and till the last weeks of the last month of the last year in the last century he died, from the first birth

of the ideas of independence until the final enrolled and consecrated charters of perpetual security for our independence, Washington was a patriot and a lover of his country, but a lover of it through its union, and its permanence, and its strength.

Not one line, not one word can be found in any portion of his public manifestations in the army or in civil life, that ever had any of those vague and vain imaginations that the country that he loved and the country for which he labored and exposed his life, could be maintained as the fruits of his sacrifices and his labors, that it could be torn in part or divided among posterity. He, in every word, spoke the warnings and gave the wisdom and inspired the courage that should have been enough for every American in our nation and for all the crowding pilgrims from other lands that came here as the home of liberty and the hope of life and happiness for themselves; but, alas, in less than three-quarters of a century after the death of Washington this great nation was rent and torn by a greater civil war than all modern nations had seen, and on a division of purpose and of sentiment that were as widely divided as between that which preserves and that which destroys life. But great as the threat, great as the peril, great as the pangs, great as the alarms, there was something greater than all. The shade, the name, the fame, the power, the glory of Washington fired every loyal heart with new determination that the fame of that great man and all the compatriots in council and in war that held up his hands should not be disgraced in the records of history and in the face of the astonished world by effacing their triumphs and destroying their names. Nor did the people, rising, not in a flame, but in a steady burning of patriotism, and the wide, unequalled universality of the offering of life and of wealth, of the present and of the hopes of future to secure the past and give it new foundations and ample dome, and wider habitation for justice and liberty for all time—this great fabric that this great American, this great man has, as your toast intimates, founded—the consummation of all that he proposed and all that he executed in the government of the country.

My acquaintance with this beautiful city of yours is very limited. I find the marks in your history which your name connects with the early French settlements, and which our own progress shows you as a frontier post, as a military station, as a small town, as an important port of commerce is, as I now see it, all swallowed up to my eye in the great and

beautiful city which it is now; but I cannot, now visiting it, but recall the only occasion upon which I ever passed through it, and that was on my way out and on my way home, to and returning from the great republican convention held in Chicago, at which Abraham Lincoln was nominated. I had never before participated in any convention, either of my own state or of the nation. I have never participated in either since, but if I could name a convention that came nearer in its importance to the assemblage which issued the Declaration of Independence and the convention which framed the constitution than any in our history since of our people, and of our political progress and movements, I should say that that convention at Chicago was the supplement and fulfillment of the convention and of the Declaration of Independence. What was our condition then? We were out of power, the country was in danger. The issues that had been pushed on unperceived had at last forced themselves upon the attention of the sober, the quiet, the thoughtful, the peaceful masses of the north; but they had discerned, in the culmination of debate, and of logic, and of interest, and of lust of power, the point that threatened the unity of the country, and that convention undertook from that moment that everything else in our politics must stand aside, and all agitation of the public mind must be stilled until that one question was settled, whether this was our country, a home of liberty and a defense of justice, or whether it was to be rolled away as a scroll and be no longer the admiration of the world.

We are out of power now. Never have we been since, thank God, until now. The democratic party was in power then. The democratic party is in power now. What does the republican party propose to do about it? We know what we proposed to do then and we know what we did. But what are we going to do now? Has there been a change in the situation of things by which our motives and our duties that impelled us, and are the responsibilities which we then assumed no longer at work in the hearts and minds of the American people, and no longer weigh our party with the same responsibilities? I cannot scan the horizon nor listen to the mutterings that foretell the storm if I must not say now that the duty of the republican party is the same now that it was in 1860; that the same motives and the same duties and the same responsibilities should be assumed, and let me say to you the sooner this is determined upon the sooner all minor issues in our party, and all minor issues that really concur and sympathize with the great move-

ment of the republican party in the past—for it has a further movement forward—will sympathize with it. They must lay aside everything until promptly, and with decisive triumph in the suffrage we should regain as quickly as possible the control of the affairs of this nation, on the same necessities that urged us to assume them then for the first time.

Let us look at the situation. The democratic party. What are its principles? It had no principles that were worthy of the name under the scrutiny and by the measure of patriotism and the love of the union. What are its principles now? What have they to propose for the welfare, for the strength, for the happiness, for the good fame of this great nation of ours that has been enobled by the efforts and the triumphs of the republican party. Where is there a word uttered that rises above the importance of possessing the government for the ordinary purpose of the triumph of a party and for redressing, as far as may be, all the triumph of the republican party over the enemies of the country.

Take the make-up of the democratic party. Where does its strength lie? Where are its representatives? Where are the forces in the electoral college? where the majority within that party in the house of representatives? Where, when the ayes and nays are taken, are the senators that range on that side? Is not then the principles, is not then the animating purposes, is not then the strength political in every form, that our constitution recognizes, an exhibition, and a somewhat ostentatious exhibition, of the same conditions, the same antagonisms and the same issues?

How is it with our party? As we stand now today, what are our principles? What are our constituencies? What are our combinations of strength and force in the electoral college or in the two houses of congress, but drawn from the same sources, animated and justified by the same motives and the same considerations? Where then shall we find, in this survey, any justification of our carelessness, or our indifference, or the carelessness or indifference of even the least of the men that have felt the impulses and acted upon them in 1860, that should not actuate them now? No, gentlemen, no. It is not worth our while, either here or elsewhere, to be mealy mouthed about the subjects that are interesting the community? You may say that "Mealy mouthed" is an opprobrious term. No, it is a good, well-understood, well-used phrase, of good English, and found in the standard authorities, the dictionaries. And it says in these clear words that it is "an unwillingness to speak the truth in plain words." Now is

there anything criminal on the part of the American people, to be willing to speak the truth in plain terms? If there is anybody here, unwilling, as a part of the right of every American freeman, to speak the truth in plain words, let him rise and let us see him.

But, although we have not the grave nor the perilous circumstances which attended our assumption of power, our strife to obtain it in 1860, yet it must be understood that neither any man by himself nor in the greatness of a great nation can stand still. We must either go forward or must decline. And if this republican party has no heart for further heroism and is weary of well-doing, the past is not secure, nor can the present be preserved. Either we must decline or we must go forward and extend through every portion of our republic the great principles of American liberty, American equality and American right that we have established in the greater part of this country of ours. The three great under-lying principles and quantities that make up a free people in modern times, and under our circumstances, are education, industry and suffrage. And those must work upon the mass, however refractory and however reluctant it may be to receive those impressions, in order to accomplish that actual and full unity in heart and mind, which is the purpose of the republican party, and is, when gained, the final end of war, and consummation of peace forever.

I shall not trespass upon any of the topics that belong to other and better speakers than myself; but I wish it understood that instant and pressing subjects are before this American people. They will not wait for a solution. If we are to have this country maintained upon a system of labor that is commensurate with the dignity and rights of citizens, the republican party must avow its adherence to the system of protection to American industries. If she is to understand that when fellowship in our politics is communicated to every citizen, on equal shares, then education must be universal as that; and that the suffrage it self must be not a name and a form but a possession absolute and unchallenged in every part of the country.

Now, gentlemen, I have exhausted too much of your attention; but this is a situation of the greatest importance. Your faces show you to have been in full share and part of the hope of the republican party. I cannot count you in your citizens' clothes, but among you there must be many who followed Gen. Logan and other leaders like him on the battle field. And you must have all close connections in feeling and purposes with the crowds of those loyal men who tramped over

this country as being their country, after they had fought for it, as the possession of every American.

Therefore, we must know and understand that minor considerations are not to deter us; that questions that do not concern federal questions shall not be allowed to seduce men on election day from adhesion to the republican party, and that we are responsible—yes, we are responsible, for the conduct of this government, certainly responsible to the men that maintained the union and conducted its affairs until this change came.

The wise Ulysses, when he had decanted to the Greek leaders as to why the discords, why the disaffections, why the coldness among the leaders of the host had left Troy still standing, closed in these few words, as the meaning of it all: "Troy in our weakness, not in her strength, stands." And if, in the next campaign, the control of the federal government in the houses of congress and in the executive, are not in the hands of the republican party, it will be on account of our weakness and not the democratic strength. [Prolonged applause.]

FORAKER TO THE FORE.

The Dashing Governor on the Government of States.

A slight pause followed Senator Evart's address. His earnestness had been of such a quiet kind, though none the less strong, as not to compel any extraordinary outbursts of approbation, but when he had resumed his chair the full force of his reasoning seemed to come to the audience all at once, and every man in the hall, without waiting for his neighbor to take the initiative, applauded with the greatest enthusiasm. When the clapping of hands and the cheering had died away, Senator Palmer announced the next toast.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Virginia has been called the mother of presidents; but we have a sister and an adjoining state which bids fair to relegate old Virginia to the position of grandmother, and take the position of mother herself. But if she does, she will then not have accomplished any more than she has already done, in being the mother of three presidents, and the mother of numberless heroes. She is the mother of Stanton, of Grant, of Sherman, of Sheridan, of Garfield, of McPherson, of numberless others, whom I cannot recall at present. And from that state we have a gentleman tonight who has given up other engagements to be with us, who will speak to this toast:

"Our State Governments; Their Relations to the National Government and to Each Other." I have the honor to introduce to you Gov. J. B. Foraker of Ohio.

A man above medium height, somewhat slender, who had been sitting at Gov. Alger's left, arose. His face was oval and refined, his nose long and slender, his chin firm. A dark, drooping mustache shaded his mouth. His forehead was a magnificent one—broad, high, well rounded, smooth. His hair would have been dark but for the gray strands liberally sprinkled through it. Yet he seemed a young man, and one full of spirit and resolve. This was Gov. Foraker. There was a clear ring in his strong tenor voice which challenged instant attention, and a forcefulness in his delivery which bespoke honesty. As he spoke he emphasized with his right arm. The thumb of his left hand he kept fastened in the pocket of his pantaloons. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Michigan Club, Ladies and Gentlemen Generally:—I wish I knew how better than I do to make fitting acknowledgment of so cordial agreeing, and how better than I do to make a fitting response to the kind compliment your chairman has seen fit to pay to the republicans of Ohio. For it seems to me as I stand before you, that I can think of nothing further or better to say in that behalf than simply that old-fashioned and plain, I thank you. But that I do most earnestly, indeed, and if you will let me add one other word, on behalf of the republicans of Ohio, as to why they should have achieved the reputation for that state that has been alluded to, let me say it is all to be found in the one simple word that they are republicans and never ashamed of their republicanism. Their last achievement, the victory of last October, was because when they inaugurated that campaign they did it by adopting a platform that was full of republicanism from the top to the bottom, and then proceeded to "fight it out on that line." They believed in the protective tariff, Mr. Evarts; and, unlike republicans in some other places, they were not ashamed to say so. They believed in a free ballot and a fair count, and they never lost an opportunity to proclaim it. [Applause.] They believed in the patriotic recollections of the war, and they never hesitated to appeal to them; [applause]—certainly never for fear they might crumple the feelings of some æsthetic mugwump. They were even so decidedly reckless that in the progress of the campaign they sang, "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," and "Marching Through Georgia." And I might add one thing else there, they did not have any patience with this pretense

of a democratic reform administration at Washington, and they did not hesitate to say that, either. Nobody in Ohio appealed to republicans to vote the republican ticket in order that they might endorse a democratic administration, and as I said a moment ago, going upon that line, they worked out the victory that has been alluded to.

But I did not come here to talk about the republicans of Ohio. I have said that much because of what your chairman has seen fit to say of the illustrious leaders of our party in days that are gone by. They won their reputation by always standing for republicanism, without apologizing to anybody whatsoever. But I came here, I am reminded, to respond to the toast that the senator has just read. And it is a most excellent toast, too; most excellent, not only because of the sentiment it breathes, but because of the splendid way in which it divides itself up. For it is not simply one sentiment, but three. In the first place, we are given "Our State Governments," pure and simple, without regard to anything else; in the second place, we have those governments in their relations to the national government; and in the third place, they are named in their mutual relations to each other.

Now, I do not intend to talk more than forty-five minutes on each of these branches. I would not under any circumstances. But I will take the liberty of saying to you, at the outset, in order that you may be relieved thereby, as I know you will be, that I do not deem it necessary on an occasion of this character, to say anything at all about two of these divisions, the first and the third. And I feel this way about these divisions, because outside of their relations to the general government there has never been much, if any, controversy as to the character of our state governments, or their relation to each other. All agree that within their appropriate spheres our state governments are sovereign, that their constitutions are not in the nature of contract, as are sometimes claimed with respect to the national constitution, but that they are, on the contrary, general ordinances of government, ordained and established by the people. And this being true, there cannot, in the nature of things, be any legal controversy about their authority or any political difference as to their construction. Therefore it is that all one can say about these matters at a time like this would be by way of comment upon the admitted character of our state governments and their duties toward each other. And now, speaking about our state governments in this way, what shall I say of them? When

Thomas Corwin was governor of Ohio, it is reported that he once said, speaking of his official duties, that they consisted chiefly of issuing commissions to notaries public and pardoning democrats out of the penitentiary. It has been thought that was speaking in disparagement of their functions and powers; if so I would not speak in that way; but the little experience I have had in connection with state governments has made me feel it my duty to speak of them in terms of much higher appreciation.

It is true they cannot declare war, very much to the chagrin and mortification of the governor's military staff; nor can they conclude treaties of peace—which would again, if we happened to have war, be still more to their chagrin and disappointment; nor can they coin money, which is very much against the interest of the governors, for if they could they would be able to get better salaries than they do, possibly; nor can they do, seriously speaking, many other things that properly pertain to independent sovereignty; but by their legislatures they do provide the laws, and by their judicial tribunals they do settle the disputes that pertain to the domestic concerns of the 60,000,000 of people who constitute the American nation; and as agents for this purpose they constitute the most important feature of our somewhat complex, but most fortunate distribution of that tremendous political power necessary to govern this great republic. In Ohio alone, and I refer to that state simply because I happen to know something about it there, and that you may get an idea of what that power amounts to, we have today more people, more interests, more varied industries, greater wealth, and a thousand times more business transactions in a minute than they had in the whole of the thirteen colonies when the declaration of independence was adopted. And as it is with Ohio, so, too, is it, in greater or less degree, with every other state of the union. But in thinking of those duties you do not get the full measure of the powers and duties of these governments; you get that only when you bear in mind also that in addition our state governments provide for the poor, take care of the afflicted, deal with the life and liberty of the criminal classes, regulate the exercise of the elective franchise—and by looking through Ohio you will see how important that has become—educate our children, and sustain and promote our civil and religious liberty. It is only when all these matters are borne in mind that we have the full measure of the powers and duties of our state governments, and learn and understand why it is they have always enjoyed, and

deserved to enjoy, a warm place in the hearts, and a jealous defense at the hands of the American people.

But that is enough on a subject that I did not intend to say anything about. As to their relations to each other—for I must go through the toast in order—they are pointed out, I might say, and dismiss the matter there, and defined in the constitution of the United States; and any one who may go and read may learn. So you can, so far as cold legal provisions are concerned; but the duties of state to state are not fully understood and appreciated until something else is taken into account; not fully understood and appreciated until the character of our union is fully considered and fully appreciated; only when we remember that we are bound together by indissoluble ties, that what affects one section of this great country, whether prosperity or adversity, affects the other, no matter from what state a man comes; whether as Mr. Evarts has, from New York, or as Gen. Logan has, from Illinois, we are still part and parcel of one common people. No matter where you may go in all this broad land, whether to Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New England, Virginia, or the Carolinas, Georgia, Mississippi, or across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific slope, you still have all the while the same constitution beneath your feet, the same flag floating over your head, and the same destiny before you in common with the people among whom you mingle, and it is only, I say, when all this is borne in mind that the duties of state to state and their relations in all the fullness of meaning are understood and appreciated.

But when that feeling obtains, then it becomes an easy matter to give full faith and credit, as the constitution enjoins, to the judicial proceedings of other states, to surrender fugitives to justice, to accord the rights of citizenship, and to do everything else that a state ought to do, for the effect of such a feeling is to inspire a patriotism that blots out the petty prejudices and jealousies that are only too likely to arise within the circumscribed limits of a state against other states, and fills a man's mind and his soul, too, with that larger, higher, better, broader, nobler thought that makes him forget that he is a Michigander, a New Yorker, a Pennsylvanian, a Mississippian, or a Californian, and remember only that he is a citizen of the United States of America. When that is remembered, then it is easy for state to do her duty to state. For these duties are then rendered with a knightly courtesy and a sisterly affection that makes the states a veritable blessing to each other and a constant support to the union.

And now I come to the other branch of my subject, the one I intended particularly to speak about, and want to say something about, if I have not already talked away all my time and more, to—for I find it is easy when a man gets to talking to a republican audience to go on and not know just when to stop. I wanted especially to talk about this third branch, rather than those other two branches of this sentiment, because of the character of this occasion, for this is not only a political occasion, but it is a republican political occasion, and it will be forever accounted one of the chief and crowning glories of republicanism that our party should have for the first time in the history of our country, and, as we trust, for all time to come, authoritatively defined and established the relations of the states to the general government. Unlike these other two divisions of my sentiment, this has been a political question from the very beginning of our government. For seventy-years it was a constant source of contention and a most alarming cause of apprehension in American politics. The trouble was we could not agree about that great work of George Washington and his associates in the convention to which Mr. Evarts has so beautifully alluded—could not agree at the outset even as to who had made it, whether it had been made by the states or by the people; and not being able to agree about that, we were at fatal variance about everything else.

The trouble was that all previous attempts to bring about unity of strength and action for the American people had been in the name of and by the states, or the colonies before them. They had made the continental congress, they made the confederation—and the tyranny of the British government made the states so distrustful and jealous of all controlling authority—that the intention was to give the confederation so niggardly a grant of power as to make it dependent upon and subordinate to the states for all practical purposes. Hence it was that the idea was being continually cultivated, so far as there was anything practicable in attempts of government, that there could be no general government except as it proceeded from the states—they were the creators, and it was the creature. But the failure of the confederation taught a lesson, the most important lesson, perhaps, that has ever been taught to the American people, for it was the lesson from which was born our present form of government, and from which has come all the glory and grandeur of the American name. It made

the constitution not only necessary, but possible, for it made enough of the men at that time like Washington and Hamilton, to understand that there could never be American nationality without union, and there could not be American union without a general government, which as to the powers it was to exercise was not only supreme over the states as well as the people, but which also and even more particularly should be absolutely independent of the states as to its creation and authority.

And hence it was that the framers of the constitution proceeded from the first upon the idea that the constitution should be framed, not by the state or their representatives, but by the representatives of the people, elected by the people, and in convention assembled for that purpose, and that in like manner, when framed, it should be ratified and adopted, not by the states or their representatives, but by the people acting through their delegates elected for that purpose; and hence—for it was executed as designed—the conclusiveness and significance of the declaration with which it begins: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union—" With such a declaration, with such a history, it seems incredible that there could ever have been serious controversy as to the relations of the states to the general government. Much stranger still does it appear that it ever could have been necessary to resort to war and bloodshed to settle such a dispute, and yet such is history. And why? Somebody referred to Thomas Jefferson this evening—the senator or Mr. Evarts. One reason was that we had some eminently good men of that time who as to the matter of the constitution were pre-eminently wrong.

All patriotic American citizens will forever honor the name of Thomas Jefferson and hold his memory in grateful recollection, but they will do it because he was the author of the declaration of independence, the founder of the university of Virginia, and for eight years the chief magistrate of this nation, never for one moment because of what he affected to believe and undertook to teach as to the character of the constitution of the United States. Only the democratic party will honor him for that, and they will continue his name in their calendar of patron saints for the future, as they have kept it there in the past, only because when contending that the constitution of the United States was not made by the people, but by the states, he was sowing the seeds from which ripened that harvest of rebellion and war and bloodshed we were compelled to gac-

ner in '61-65. The idea he was implanting constituted the characteristic mark and distinguishing feature of the democratic party, that the constitution was not, as to the powers by it given to the general government, supreme over the states as well as the people, but a mere league that could be rolled up, as Senator Evarts said, like a scroll and put out of sight forever. That was the idea. They pressed it upon us for fifty years in debate. Everything to the contrary was unavailing, until finally there came a new champion into the field, a new champion who might be likened to a second David, destined like David of old to slay a second Goliath who was menacing our institutions.

That champion was the republican party. It came when Mr. Evarts passed through the city of Detroit out to the Chicago convention in 1860. It came with Abraham Lincoln at its head? And with Chase, and Sumner, and Giddings, and Wade, and Seward, and your own glorious old Zach Chandler. It came dedicated to the sacred cause of human liberty, but it came also, and if possible even more particularly consecrated to the cause of the union and the preservation of the constitution. Our democratic friends at once shifted the controversy to the field of battle, but it never hesitated for a moment, but met the issue with a million men, a million men who, on the 300 battle-fields of the republic, amid the storm clouds of war, in the blood of our heroic slain, wrote it with the bayonet as a final judgment and put an end to this controversy that had been waged for nearly a century, that the constitution of the United States, as to the powers by it given to the general government was the supreme law of the land, and that the ideas of state sovereignty, in so far as they conflict therewith, were a vile heresy, and that secession and disunion were treason. That is the whole of the matter that you would have me respond to, and hence, when you ask me to tell you of the relations of the states to the general government, I point you with the pride and patriotism of a republican, to Appomattox as the whole answer.

GUENTHER'S ELOQUENCE.

The Wisconsin Congressman Speaks of Citizenship.

As soon as the applause which followed Gov. Foraker's speech had subsided Senator Palmer introduced the next speaker in the following terms: The next toast is, "The American Citizen, Native and Adopted; He Should be Made Happy and Prosperous at Home and Secure Abroad."

This will be responded to by a young man who left the fatherland long after the republican party was born, who came to this country without friends and without money and found a home both politically and socially, and, I hope domestically, in the republican party, and who has been returned to congress, which, I think, is a pretty sure indication that he is being well treated. I have the honor of introducing to you the Hon. Richard Guenther, representative in congress from Wisconsin.

Mr. Guenther spoke as follows:

This government of ours, founded by that illustrious patriot to whose memory we pay these tributes, was formed for the protection of life, the enjoyment of liberty and the pursuit of happiness. As American citizens, whether native or adopted, we look to this flag, whose graceful folds adorn these walls, to guarantee to us these privileges. Wise and patriotic legislation will make us prosperous and happy, a just and impartial administration of law will make us secure in our rights at home, a fearless assertion of our power as a nation will render every citizen secure abroad. Have we as a nation arrived at such a state is the question that forces itself upon us at this moment? Is this government doing what it should to bring about the conditions mentioned in this toast?

Does it protect every one, the humblest citizen, in the full enjoyment of his rights? Are our national laws faithfully observed and fearlessly executed? Do we as citizens of a common country enjoy the privileges guaranteed by the constitution and its amendments unrestricted in every portion of the land, east as well as west, north as well as south? Is there one in this vast audience whose answer is in the affirmative?

Do you believe that today you could go to any of the states south of Mason and Dixon's line, assert your right of the freedom of speech, state your political convictions, and be as secure as in the north? You know you cannot. Do you wish to change this state of affairs? I think we are all agreed as to that.

How, then, can it be accomplished? To what party must we look for a remedy?

Is the democratic party that today holds the reins of this government willing to institute such reforms as we need, to give us such laws that every citizen, whether native-born or adopted, rich or poor, white or black, can enjoy equal political privileges and rights?

Do you believe it?

No, my friends, you all feel it in your hearts that the only party that has the courage and the will to protect every citizen in the exercise of his rights, is the republican party. If it is ever done

it will be through the party to which we belong, and that is the reason why I have been and am today a republican. The American citizen prizes his liberty as highly as his life. Your adopted fellow-citizen came to this country for liberty's sake. For liberty's sake he left all that was dear and near to him; voluntarily he severed all the holy ties that bound him to the land of his birth. With moistened eyes he bade farewell to those he loved, to kindred and friends, yet through his tears he greeted the Goddess of Liberty who smiles her welcome to all who come in good faith.

When his feet touched the hallowed soil of freedom he vowed in his heart to stand by his country in rain or sunshine, in distress or prosperity, for better or for worse. This vow he has kept and this vow he will keep to the land of the free.

I was a republican in the American sense before I came to this country. I became a republican because the republican party was the party of humanity, of equal rights for all, the party opposed to human slavery.

I well remember how my youthful heart was thrilled with indignation when I read of the barbarous atrocities practiced under that inhuman system upheld and defended by the democratic party. I well remember how, when a boy of 15, my heart beat with enthusiastic admiration for that noble man, the immortal Lincoln, when I read extracts from one of his speeches in southern Illinois, in which with matchless but unmerciful eloquence he lashed the monster slavery and was interrupted by tumultuous yelling and hissing. Undaunted he stood on the platform immovable, like a marble statue of Jupiter, and when order was finally partially restored he said:

"Yes, you may hiss, but your hissing cannot overthrow the walls of justice."

I became a republican, I could never sympathize with a party in favor of human slavery, a party opposed to free and dignified labor, a party whose last president before the war vetoed the home-stead law, which was intended to give free homes to every citizen and every immigrant. One of the first official acts of Abraham Lincoln was to sign this law, and hundreds of thousands—aye, millions, of native and foreign-born citizens enjoy today the blessings of this republican law.

The poor immigrant who crosses the ocean to seek a home in free America is today treated like a human being and not as so much freight. To the republican party he is indebted for the passage of that law, that guarantees to him humane treatment and throws the strong protective arm of this country around

him as soon as he leaves the shores of Europe.

And, right here, Mr. President, in the name of millions of humble foreigners, in my own behalf as one of those who came in the steerage, I wish to acknowledge to your own Senator, Mr. Congor, most grateful thanks for his unselfish and effective aid in passing that much-needed and humane law.

The adopted citizen left his native country to better his condition, to be enabled to live a life worthy of a human being, to enjoy prosperity and better wages than he could possibly have earned had he stayed in Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or Germany. Every one of them owes a debt of gratitude to the protective policy of the republican party.

The republican party is the true friend of the American workingman, whether he be employed in the coal or iron mines, in the lumber camps, or in the factories. No free trade for the republican party. No concessions to English and other European manufacturers.

No free raw material doctrines, by which it is declared that the labor of the American workingmen in your mines, in your salt works, in your lumber camps, or employed in the production of wool, is entitled to no consideration and protection.

I echo, Mr. President, the conviction of my heart, when I assert that the republican party has been, and is today, the natural home of the great bulk of our adopted citizens, of all who love liberty, and who want to see American labor dignified and well paid.

By their deeds parties must be judged, not by shallow pretenses or idle declarations. The democratic party, in order to catch votes, promises most everything in fact, but where has it ever kept its promises to the laboring man? where has it ever instituted real reforms? The republican party has done what it promised. Every provision in our laws of benefit to the workingman, of benefit to the immigrant, of benefit to free labor, is of republican origin.

The republican states have made the greatest concessions to the immigrant. They gave him all the rights of free citizenship after a residence of only six months or one year.

The republican party will solve all the great questions of the day that affect the property and welfare of the laboring man—not by mere demagogical promises and phrases, but by wise and well-matured legislation. The republican party, like everybody on this earth, has made mistakes. There is nothing perfect on our planet, but every candid person must bear testimony to the fact that every sentiment that ennobles, every sentiment

that benefits, every sentiment that effects the national and moral welfare of the human race finds a prompt and favorable response in the republican party.

It is a grand party, and to those democrats who sneer and try to belittle that, which in their elegant vernacular, they are pleased to call the g. o. p., I say, you may hiss, you may sneer, you may malign, but truth and justice will prevail, and long after you and we are gone the principles and the achievements of our party, engraved in indestructible letters upon the golden tablets of history, will live, while posterity will look in vain for the record of any deed in the interest of humanity and progressive civilization commemorative of the democratic party.

As a foreign-born citizen I say to my foreign-born friends of every nationality who believe in advancement and progressive ideas, stand by the party that has done what the republican party has done, and you may rest assured that your interests are safer in its hands than in those of that party that has steadily opposed all the beneficent legislation of the last twenty-five years.

Now, Mr. President, a few words more and I will close. As a citizen of German descent, I may with propriety on this occasion, try to define the political character of the German-American, and especially that of the German republicans. The citizen of German extraction loves his adopted country with all the devotion, all the affection, all the fervor, and all the purity with which a man loves his bride or the wife of his bosom. He is proud of his choice, and zealously he guards the honor of his country, its government and its officers. He wants to have it and them as Cæsar wanted his wife to be. The German citizen may perhaps be an idealist about government. He may not always act with that prudence which forthwith bears the best results. He may err in his judgment, but even if he does, his motives will be pure and patriotic. He does his thinking for himself. He worships no political Pan, and blindly follows the mellow tunes of his flute. You cannot allure him by sham pretenses of reform and Jeffersonian simplicity. Go to Washington now under democratic rule, and gaze upon simplicity of that kind.

The German citizen is no political gambler. He does not deal in Credit Mobilier or Pan-electric stock. He does not pan out that way. He may at times appear indifferent when the old ship of state sails proudly on over calm and unruffled waters, under a sky bright and serene. But let a cloud appear on the horizon and you will find him at his post; let the political storm rage and toss the

noble vessel and furious waves shake its very structure, then you will find him on duty, and his eyes will not close till all danger is past.

Today, when free trade heresies are again threatening our national prosperity and welfare, the thinking, intelligent German citizen, in common with the intelligent citizen of every nationality, must stand on the side of his country, and he will. On his banner he inscribes the words; "Protection to American industries means happiness and national prosperity."

Mr. President, I fear not for the future. The republican party and its principles must triumph again. Let us all, like one man, stand by the old party, the party of equal rights, of universal human liberty, of honest money, of pure and free elections and protection to American labor and American industries.

Let republican principles govern this country, let the stars and stripes proclaim to the world that there is no room in this land for English notions of free trade, secure to every citizen, whether at home or abroad, the protection of the strong arm of this government and happiness, peace and prosperity will be the result.

GEN. LOGAN'S DEMANDS.

He Calls for the Safeguard of American Liberty.

As Mr. Guenther ceased speaking the glee club sang "Marching Through Georgia," in honor of the next speaker, Gen. Logan. Senator Palmer, referring to the song, said:

Ladies and gentlemen, there is hardly any need of announcing who will speak next, to the sentiment which the tune we have just been singing brings home vividly. I see him at Donelson. I see him on the march from the mountains to the sea, and we shall see him in person to-night. I introduce to you Gen. Logan of Illinois, who will speak to the toast, "Washington, the Republican; He Believed in the Voice of the People, Which Can Only be Heard Through a Fair Ballot and an Honest Count." [Prolonged applause and cheers].

As John A. Logan stood up to speak the scene was one long to be remembered by all who saw it. The man himself—so self-reliant, calm and resolute, every gesture, every word betraying the strength of his mind and earnestness of his purpose—the central figure. Here stood the ideal American senator. His dress—a close fitting frock coat, setting to the curves of his muscular shoulders,

gave them the grace of strength—his black mustache drooping around the corners of his strongly cut mouth, and shading the bold, determined chin, the flashing, dark eye, the broad, high forehead from which the once raven hair, now streaked here and there with gray, was boldly pushed back, called every heart out to the man in admiration before he opened his lips to speak. And when he spoke he held his listeners enthralled. Glowing syntheses followed one upon another in a marvelous arrangement of eloquence, no sentence involved, no rhetorical pauses overridden, every inflection giving weight to the argument the sentence conveyed, until his listeners were swayed under the potent magical influence of his words. It was worth while to take a moment while the thunders of applause echoed through the building to consider what injustices are done men in the hot headed partisanship of political life. Here was a man of whom it was said his metaphors and similes dropped from his lips as though tumbled out of a dice-box; no arrangement, no agreement, all of a jumble and misapplication. Here was a speaker whose use of the English language, if lacking the polish of Lowell, had the force of a Douglas and the logic of Randolph. It was as earnest as Sumner's, and as incisive and convincing as Edmunds's. It was the product of a man whose greatness as a speaker came out of greatness of mind, not greatness of effort, and its effect was recognized on the instant. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Michigan Republican Club, Ladies and Fellow Citizens: I can only say that I thank you from the depths of my heart for the kindly manner in which I have always received the greetings of the citizens of this grand state. I am very thankful to you for the invitation to attend this banquet. And in coming here, I do not come to teach you, but to be taught lessons by you. When I see the intelligence beaming from the countenances of this vast audience tonight, it does seem to me that it needs no oracle to tell the future of this proud state. Your chairman tonight said to us that parties could not live upon past records. That is true; but that past history, that record made by a party in the pathway of truth, of justice, of liberty to our fellow-man, of patriotic devotion to this grand republic of ours, is not to be forgotten. We may not gain victories by lingering in the past, but it is like the reputation of man. If two individuals are placed before the country, we say, "Principles, not men." Yet we desire to inquire into the private character of those two individuals, to see

whether or not they are fitted to fill the station to which they may be called by the voices of the American people. While the democratic party may have a reputation that fills the breasts of its own members with pride, yet that reputation would not fill the heart and breast of a patriot with the character of pride that causes us to go forth before our fellow men and be willing to look them in the face without becoming ashamed of any act that we have ever done, either in reference to our government or our neighbors or friends.

The republican party has traveled along the road that has given peace and prosperity to a distracted and unhappy land. It has traveled along a pathway that has not been strewn on either side with the wrecks of private fortunes, because of bowing to the dictation of foreign powers in reference to our own domestic affairs and in reference to our own material wealth, in reference to our own material prosperity, and the manner in which we ourselves shall produce the revenues for our government and aid and assist in fostering manufacturing, labor, and all the industries of our land. While traveling on that pathway, the light that has been reflected from the course and conduct of the republican party along that road of prosperity, peace and happiness, has been like the shedding of glory upon the pathway of man, that has given us peace and prosperity that no other nation ever enjoyed. But what is the toast?

Senator Palmer, I thought he did not know what he was to talk about. The toast was, "Washington the Republican. He Believed in the Voice of the People, Which Can Only be Heard Through a Fair Ballot and an Honest Count."

Gen. Logan—I was about to remark that it made but very little difference what the toast was, so far as that was concerned. Certain things I propose to talk about anyhow. I see before me some of my friends who are ministers, who teach us the way we should walk. But they know, and I do not mean any offense when I say, that sometimes even in the pulpit texts are mere pretexts. In the same way, toasts are only intended to fire a fellow off, that is, to give him a start.

Now, this is a republican assembly, and we gentlemen have come here from the city of Washington, as I said in the beginning, not to enlighten you, but to learn something ourselves, and as it is a family of republicans, we had as well talk plainly to one another and understand what there is before us in the field.

I say that the cause of the republican party has failed temporarily, not on account of the wisdom, patriotism or justice of the democratic party. There does

not exist in the democratic party the intelligence or the power to defeat the republican party. But there does exist in the republican party, however, the power to defeat itself. The republican party has been an aggressive party from the time of its first organization. While the republican party was an aggressive party, warring upon the principles of the democracy of this country, the republican party was always successful; but whenever that party, advancing from one line of works to another against the republican party, and that party began to recede from its own works and asked not a defense of them longer, but in some instances, in an apologetic manner, giving away what they had gained, instead of standing by it and going further in the advance, they lost the game.

Some persons might ask me why did they do this? That is a very hard question to answer; but I will tell you one thing that strikes me with some force. While the democratic party, especially in the south, have been trained to desire power, control, to have position, if you will give them position you can take the money. Their training is to seek for power and control in their state and in their government. Our training has been different, and whenever trade opened in the south, in some of those states it was found that the better trade was opened with the merchant who was a democrat than with the republican, and we find democrats were made very fast all over this northern country. I know men will say, "Logan is saying something he ought not to say about his own friends." I am always saying those sort of curious things—things that I ought not to say, and I guess it is about as well for me to say those things as for anybody else, for I have become so accustomed to being abused for these things that it does not hurt me a particle, and it may hurt some other men who might say it because they would not perhaps have received the amount of abuse that I have. That is one reason in my judgment, and I could give plenty of names if it was necessary. While we in the north are looking more to our own individual interests and caring but little about the interests of the national government, our enemies are taking our intrenchments, and we are giving them up. I hear a great many gentlemen say, "What is the difference; what issue is there between the republican and the democratic parties today?" Can you not see an issue that ought to be between honest men and dishonest men?

Let me state an issue. Our friend Evarts of New York said that we had to make this fight, to make it in earnest on

issues in reference to our government. I assert here tonight that this republic that you and I have always professed to be proud of, and should be, is, in its present condition a sham, and is not a republic in fact. What do I mean by that? I mean this, that this government, according to its form given by our fathers, and the frame-work that was thrown by their hands, by which we have been guided and controlled, was based upon the corner-stone of the people's consent. In other words, this republic is of, by and for the people. It is based upon the consent of the people. How the consent of the people? Not the consent of a town meeting, not the consent of a caucus, not the consent of a convention? but of the people. How is that consent to be ascertained? Through and by the forms prescribed for the ascertainment of that fact. By the ballot of the man who has a right to vote, depositing that ballot and having it counted, to see where the mind of the majority is traveling, and what course they desire to pursue for the benefit of the people of this country. Whenever this government prescribes its modes, or the states do, for the ascertainment of that fact, then by law that fact should be ascertained, and when ascertained, the decision of the majority of the people of this country is the will of this republic.

Now, has the will of the majority of the people of this government been ascertained at any time within the last several years on any question whatever? You may say that it is the fault of the republican party. No matter whose fault. It is the fault, in my judgment, of the democratic party. Why? If I go to the polls to vote and am going to vote the republican ticket, nobody interferes with me. My vote is cast. Certainly no republican will interfere with me. If a democrat interferes with me and prevents me from voting, just that much he detracts from the ascertainment that the laws of the country desire shall be made from the people, in order to decide any given question.

I desire to give some facts upon this subject, because I am going to deal in facts tonight. So far as the first part of the toast is concerned, in reference to Washington as a republican, his character has been dealt with and in eulogy far beyond that which my powers could employ. I can only say in reference to him that the highest structure thrown from the hands of man that stands in the world today stands to that man, the father of his country. That is the estimate of the people of that man.

Then, as a republican, in reference to a free ballot and a fair count. When I have myself upon the stump spoken of

the wrongs that have been perpetrated in violation of the law, against the rights of American citizens, I have had it thrown in my teeth that I was swinging some sanguinary garment or other in the face of the American people. [Laughter.] I desire to say but this: If the truth cannot be told so that justice may be done, then justice will bleed and error triumph.

The best way to see or understand whether or not we are inclined to falsify the record or to state things without a foundation is to give the facts, and I have thrown together some figures, have done it hurriedly, but correctly, and figures are things that persons cannot carry in their minds, and I have brought them with me to give the facts to this audience tonight. Perhaps they know them now. If they do, my trouble will only be at my own expense.

As I said, I assert that this today is a sham republic, that is according to the theory upon which we, as republicans and democrats, too, claim that this government stands, based on the will of the people. Not only that, it is today a mockery, not because of the conduct of the republican party, not because of the course of the republicans of this country, but because of the course of the democrats, because democrats have spilled the blood of fellow-citizens that they might attain power, not in war, but to prevent power passing from their hands by the ballot. The republican party has been opposed to bulldozing, have been opposed to murder, to riot and violation of law for the purpose of carrying elections; but wherever frauds are ascertained today, where men are driven from the polls in states throughout this country, and where returns are forged and where elections are declared in favor of men who were defeated at the polls, it has been done by democrats throughout this country and not by republicans. The penitentiary of my own state holds within its walls a leading democrat of that state for forging returns in order to carry the election. So in Ohio today. It is like the small-pox. It has spread from one democratic camp to another. Bulldozing in the south, fraud in the south, tissue ballots, forging returns—these have been carried on for years in that portion of the country, until now the democrats say in the northern states, "We will try it ourselves over here," and so they have.

Fellow citizens, while legislatures can be carried and senators of the United States elected by fraudulent returns, and while majorities in congress can be carried by fraud, by bulldozing, by interfering at the ballot-box, by forged re-

turns—while that can be done, and a majority is returned in that way, it is a fraud, and it is not the consent of the people, and to that extent your republic has failed.

Our democratic friends say, and they have said so to me in discussion recently, that there were no frauds there. Let us see. A little common sense is a very good thing in making examinations as well as anything else. In order to deal perfectly fair with the democrats, for it is with the democrats we are dealing—these democrats in this country say we are not dealing with them, that we are dealing with the southern democrats. These democrats of the north are what we used to be of the north. We were the tail of the southern democratic kite then, and you are the tail of the southern democratic kite now. Suppose we take the population of states. Our representation is based on population. For instance, the state of Michigan is entitled to so many members of congress and it has so much population. So has Florida, Mississippi and all the southern states. But when you base that representation upon population, the number of men, the voters in that population are permitted to vote at the polls in order to decide who your representatives shall be; but out of the millions of men that are counted as part of the population of many of our democratic states in this country, votes are not permitted to be cast, and if cast are not counted, so that the representation there is not based upon the population. They have a representation declared according to the population, but at the same time that population does not exercise the power in voting at the ballot box, so far as casting the ballot is concerned, and counting the ballots, but it exercises that power and control outside of the vote, and without the vote, but merely on population, but declaring a vote that has not taken place.

Suppose you take three states. Florida has 269,493 population, casting 59,574 votes. She has 4 electoral votes. Mississippi, with a population of 1,131,597, and a majority of colored people, cast in 1884, 120,019 and 9 electoral votes. South Carolina, population 935,577; she cast 81,623 votes at the presidential election and 9 electoral votes. The aggregate population of those three states is 2,396,657. Suppose we take the vote of three states north. The aggregate vote of the three southern states which I have mentioned is 271,516, with 22 votes in the electoral college. Take your own state of Michigan. She has a population of 1,636,937. Her vote in 1884 was 401,186, and she has 13 votes in the electoral college. Michigan with

over 400,000 votes cast 13 votes in the electoral college, while the three southern states with 271,516 votes, cast 22 votes in the electoral college. I merely ask the question. In South Carolina the majority of the population is colored and also Mississippi; not so in Florida, but so much so as to equalize it in the three states. You can judge for yourselves as to how those votes were cast, or whether a full vote was permitted to be cast. Let us go on without stopping at that. Take Michigan and Wisconsin and put those two states together. With nearly three times the votes cast by those states they voted 24 electoral votes to 22—as I say with nearly three times the number of votes cast that were cast in the other three states by the two northern states, and they cast but two more electoral votes than the three southern states.

Now, let us take Minnesota; it has a population of 780,783: votes cast, 190,018, 81,479 less than Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina, and she has 7 electoral votes, and they have 22 with only, as I have said, 81,000 less than those three states, yet she votes 7 to their 22. Now, then, take Iowa, population 1,624,615, votes, 377,153; her vote in the electoral college is 13; she votes a larger vote, as does Michigan, than all three of these southern states; she has the same number in the electoral college as Michigan, a little more than North Carolina, where they only vote two-thirds of the vote of the state of Iowa and the state of Michigan. Take Illinois with 3,077,871 population, with 672,904 votes; she has but 21 votes. Compare her with those three little states, where the population is half-colored and more, they vote the same number in the electoral college that she votes, with 271,000 votes, when she votes 672,905.

Let us go on with it—for this table, when we come to examine it, though it is very dry, is very interesting. The population of Alabama is 1,262,505, her votes cast were 154,068, her electoral vote was 10. Now, 118,000 of the voters in Alabama are colored people, 136,000 are white voters, but she votes 154,000, a little over 20,000 more than she has white people; so the 118,000 voters in the state of Alabama who are colored—if you take 20,000 and add to the white voters you have the vote of Alabama, and the balance perhaps do not vote, or if the blacks all vote the whites do not—you can judge yourself as to who did the voting. [Laughter.]

Let us take it in another shape: Let us take nine states—and I call your attention particularly to this—let us take nine states without jumping around,

without mixing them up. Take the nine southern states that have a colored population in them; commence with Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. Take those states, run the line square across where the colored population mostly reside, and take the population, take the voting power and then take the votes, and what they have as representation in congress and in the electoral college. The nine states which I have mentioned have in votes 1,390,014, and they cast 83 electoral votes. Now take the nine northwestern states, including Michigan and Ohio, the nine northwestern states, including Kansas and Nebraska, they vote 3,640,545, and cast but 118 votes in the electoral college, only 35 more than 1,390,014 give. There we vote more than two and one-half times more than they do in the nine southern states, and yet but 35 more electoral votes do we cast than they cast. Let us take that and average it. If you make this computation yourselves you will find that 16,871 votes in those nine southern states gives them an electoral vote; you take the nine northern states and it takes 30,852 votes in the last election to give you an electoral vote. Let us go on a little further: It requires to give them a member of congress, if they were elected on the basis of the votes cast, 21,384 votes; and in the nine northern states which I have mentioned it would require 36,405 votes to elect a member of congress.

Take it in another way: Take the population and aggregate it; take these nine southern states, and their population is 9,935,322; take the nine northern states that we are comparing with them and the population is 15,060,554. Of those nine northern states, with 15,060,554, based on the population, then we come to the vote; the total vote cast in the nine northern states was 3,640,545; the number of people entitled to vote in the nine northern states was 3,954,739, being a loss in that election of 314,194 votes, that is to say, the nine northern states came within 314,194 out of 15,000,00 population of casting every vote they were entitled to cast by the census of 1880. Well, you take the nine southern states, with their 9,935,322, they had voters in those nine states, according to the census, amounting to 1,170,085, but they cast 1,390,014 votes. Of the votes, 2,170,085, which I have mentioned, 893,342 were colored voters—that is, persons entitled to vote. Now, how does the vote stand? As I have said, they voted 1,390,014; subtract that from the 2,170,085 that they were entitled to cast and it leaves 780,071 that were not cast.

Out of a voting population, in round numbers, of a little over two millions, they lose 780,000 votes, which are not cast; and out of over three million persons entitled to vote in the nine northern states, we lose a little over three hundred thousand. Take the colored vote and compare it; it amounted to 893,342, but the vote not voting was 780,000, being 113,271 more votes cast than the negro vote added to the white, so there is in all 700,000 votes unaccounted for in those nine states, and with what you know, there being only a little over 800,000 colored voters in the whole nine states, and 780,000 not voting, you can form your own conclusion as to whether the white people or the colored people voted; in other words, you can form your own conclusion as to whether a republican is allowed to vote in those states or in many of them.

Now, I have a great many figures here, but I will not detain you with them, but I defy any man, I care not who he is, to take the northern states and southern states, to take them all together or separate them, as you have a mind to, it makes no difference whether you take them by nines or by threes or by a dozen, or take all the states that were in the rebellion, and all the votes, and their population, and put it all together, and I tell you that the decrease in the vote will come very near fitting the number of colored men that are entitled to vote so close that any man can see whether or not they are permitted to vote.

Now, my fellow citizens, it will not do for any man to say that these colored men have not the right to vote. If you did not intend them to vote you ought not to have put it in the constitution that they should vote. You gave them the gift, and in God's name do not take it from them. You made them citizens, you made them voters, and they were made voters while these men were not entitled to vote, if the true rule had been enforced. But now they dare to come forward and claim control of the government, and take possession of the government with the figures showing that their voters did not go the polls when the northern voters did. You can judge whether the colored men are democrats. The state of South Carolina, with a larger colored population than white, voted 91,000 votes. She had 81,000 white votes in the state, and a larger colored population than white. The colored people are in the majority, but they do not vote. The republicans are in the majority in South Carolina, in Mississippi, in Louisiana, in Alabama, if they dared vote at the polls.

Now, my countrymen, say what you

please, but the time is sure to come, just as surely as tomorrow's sun will rise, when this thing will have to stop. Some day some man will be candidate at the head of a great party in this country that will not submit to his followers being driven from the polls and to the other side gaining victory by fraud and violence. They had better learn this lesson now than to have a much dearer one in the future. I hope to God the time will never come when blood will be shed in this country again, for any reason of that kind or any other; but the very same course of conduct that brought on the war is followed by the democracy today. They precipitated war upon this nation by trying to force northern people to submit to slavery when they were opposed to it, until the excitement grew, and war followed. Now, they have commenced depriving the republicans of the south of the right to vote, that is, they deprive them of the depositing of their ballots, and of the right to have their ballots counted. They have done that until they have succeeded in unifying the whole south, in making it like one state, a solid, compact body.

Now they have commenced traveling northward. They have visited Chicago and Cincinnati and have commenced the same aggressive movement in order to get possession of this government that they undertook before. Now they attempt to take possession by fraud. Then they attempted it by forcing slavery upon the people. The people will stand such things just so long and no longer; and I tell you, my countrymen, I fear for the future. That is to say, I fear that this thing will go on until it will produce the result that I have stated. So, I say, it better be stopped. And let me give warning here tonight to our republican friends in the north who prefer an apology for their own honor and their own people, and who prefer the trade of the south to their own patriotism. To every such republican I say that he better join this band of law-breakers, and be one of them. But let every republican that loves his country, every man that believes in republican ideas, every man that believes in this great union and its benefits, who believes in their being showered upon all men, that here, beneath its stars and stripes, every man that believes that the glory of this mighty country belongs to each and every one of her sons, everyone who believes that the future shall bring prosperity and happiness to the coming generations, and who desires to help in reaching this result, let him go forward and let him say, "I am for law and order, I am for peace. I am against the violation and breaking of laws; there-

fore I am against the democratic party." Why, my countrymen, this democratic party—but I have spoken too long already—(cries of go on, go on)—why, as was said by the gentleman from New York, what principles have the democratic party? What principles did it ever have? The democratic party, as I said, bowed to England so far as her theories were concerned of regulating matters of our own trade and our own labor. Free trade was one of the great ideas; manacles for the limbs of men was another of their great ideas. Those two ideas were the most prominent. Free trade and slavery, and their desire to grasp power wherever they could do it.

It is the same party that we find today. What have they done, my countrymen, that they control this government today? That they control it is true; but why? How did they attain power? By having sustained the union? Certainly not. By having sustained the industries and labor of this country? Certainly not. By having sustained the credit of this government? Certainly not. By having sustained our financial system? Certainly not. What, then, has put them in power? It is on no idea that the democratic party has ever promulgated, no proposition they have ever advanced, except the one hypocritical cant that was heard all over the land: "Reform in the civil service." And a beautiful reform it is. Reform! If Mr. Cleveland—and I have naught to say that is offensive about him as president—wants to reform, I can tell him how he can do it and bring joy to the hearts of the American people. Let him reform the democratic party, the first thing he does. Let him reform the voting in the south. Let him say to the democratic party: "These people must vote." That is the greatest reform, and it would save more trouble than any reform that he can commence to carry out.

As far as the civil service reform is concerned, there is nobody that I know of but wants the civil service reformed wherever it needs reforming. Nobody that I know of objects to that; but this pretense, this humbug, this taking the child of the republican party and hugging it to his bosom until he gets inside of the family mansion, and then turning it out and putting it off to some nurse that never heard of it before, and then crying out, "I am the projector of reform in the civil service," that I say is not what we want. And they are reforming much further, my country men. From the time of Washington down to the present it has always been an idea among the people of this country that the people were entitled to know something about the manner of doing the business of

this great government. That the people were entitled to hear what was done. Now, let us see, for one moment. Why! The cry has been against the republican party for years that it was consolidating the power of the government and centralizing it in congress, and in the executive department of the government. The cry was that we, the republican party, were bringing about a centralized form of government. Well, a great many republicans thought so, too. But how is it now, you democrats that do not want centralization? Your president and his cabinet have shut themselves up in their shells and have said to the people, "You can't see any papers that we have got. We will lock up the departments. You cannot examine the records. You cannot know what has been said about this man. You cannot tell whether he has been accused of being a thief or not. You shall not know anything about it. The people have no right to know."

Now, my fellow citizens, I have talked to you a great deal longer than I intended. [Cries of go on, go on]. No, when I got up I did not intend to make much of a speech. Well, I haven't either, much of an one. I have detained you somewhat, however. I thought that, inasmuch as we had come from Washington, one for one purpose and another for another, I would tell you what I came for. Of course we all came to see you, but a couple of us came for another purpose. My friend Evarts came here to correct his sentences, and I came here to correct my grammar. [Laughter and applause.] I will not account for any of the visits of the other gentlemen. I was induced to do it from the fact that I had heard a good many good stories about it, and I thought I would come out to Michigan to find out about it. I traveled over this state a couple of years ago, and so thought I would try and find out whether they liked my kind of grammar or not. I found an Irishman last fall, and he had found another, so there were two of them, walking along, both democrats. One said to the other: "Pat, I am going to vote for that fellow Logan." "O, no, you won't," said the other; "Why, he is a republican." Said the first one, "Durn the devil a bit do I care about that. I am going to vote for him. Do ye know what he did when he went over to London?" "No," said the other, "what did he do?" "Why, he was fined by all the lords and dignitaries, and all the high people over there; but do ye know, he was murtherin' the king's English all the time." So I thought perhaps it might help me to come out here among my friends in the west and see whether I had improved any or not since

I had been away. Now my fellow citizens, laying jest aside, I am truly glad to have been here tonight. I feel that I am much better by my coming, and that you will be much better by my going. But I hope that republicanism in your proud state will grow like a young and vigorous shoot, that you will decide that the cause of republicanism is not old and tottering on the road, but that it is young, buoyant and strong, and that you will in the future carry republican ideas, in the republican party, in the only way that it can be done, and that is by advocating republican principles, by telling the truth in favor of your neighbor, and against your neighbor if he does wrong, and that you will not be ashamed to do it. It requires bold men, men of nerve, men that are not afraid of the truth, and men that are not afraid to assert the rights of the people. So let the republican party be what it was a few years ago, fearless, vigorous, energetic, ooid, full of patriotism, full of determination, of the iron will that belongs to men. Let it be developed and let it go forward in that way, and victory is just as certain to perch upon republican banners at the next election as that election comes around.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, very kindly for giving me so generous and courteous a hearing tonight. For having detained you so very much longer than I intended, so much longer than the time allowed to me, I apologize to you and hope you will pardon me for doing it.

A tempest of applause rewarded the republican leader as he sat down after his masterly effort, and looked calmly over the assembly. It soon broke into terrific cheering. A voice cried:

"Three cheers for Logan!"

The members seized the napkins on the tables and whirled them round and round over their heads; others jumped upon chairs and waved their hats and handkerchiefs. Such rousing cheers were never heard in the theater before.

At Logan's statement that the republican party would have a candidate some day who would not permit the election frauds in the south, his listeners saw the meaning and significance of the remark, and cries of "Logan!" "Yes, Logan!" again went up, and the excitement and applause did not expend themselves for several moments.

SENATOR MANDERSONS

"The last regular toast of the evening," said Senator Palmer, "will be responded to by that gallant soldier, courteous gentleman and discreet legislator, Senator

C. F. Manderson of Nebraska—"Our Rowdy Empire: the Rowdy West."

Mr. Manderson said;

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, Fellow Republicans and Members of the Michigan Club:

—The 154th anniversary of the birthday of Washington, and the first anniversary of the birth of your club, are events of the past, for they occurred upon yesterday. (The senator began speaking at 15 minutes after 12.) That fact alone would be sufficient reason why I should detain you but a few moments. Gen. Logan happily concluded his remarks by saying that our friend Mr. Evarts had come here to learn a lesson in the abbreviation of his sentences, and that he (Gen. Logan) had come here to correct his grammar. I think, as I realize the lateness of the hour and see the patient attention that you have given to the various speakers, I might very properly come here to learn a lesson of patience. I would be doing violence to my own sense of the proprieties, on this interesting occasion, if I failed to give you most hearty thanks for the invitation that brought me here, and the flattering compliment which you have paid me.

This first anniversary of the birth of your club, will, I hope, be succeeded by many others; and as the years roll on, I feel sure from what I see here tonight, that the interest of these occasions will be greatly increased by rejoicings for victories won as the result of this organization. Senator Palmer has well said that organization is the need of the hour. It is so, and I hope that but a short time will elapse before every citizen of the state of Michigan who loves public purity will find his name enrolled among the membership of this club or some of its numerous auxiliary branches. You are, I believe, to accomplish a great work, and being in hearty sympathy with you in it, I bid you God speed.

"Our New Empire: the Rowdy West." Where am I to look for the section that should be so denominated, in all that magnificent domain, extending from the western boundary of the original thirteen states to the shores of the Pacific, from the Ohio, the belle of rivers, to the golden gate, all of which has sprung into life and being since the father of his country wrought his perfect work? Certainly not in the central west, with its magnificent cities, its cultivated farms, its thrifty villages, certainly not in Michigan, nor within the borders of the neighboring states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. These communities are too old and staid to be either boisterous or turbulent. Rowdism is an attribute of robust vigorous youth. I must go

farther west than the states I have named to find the country that you mean by the toast that has been proposed. I must go, I take it, to the country that lies west of that mighty river that heads where the geysers ebb and flow, and that drains the richest continent upon God's footstool. I must go west of the Missouri, I take it, to find that element of rowdism that you are pleased to characterize in the toast. I must go to Nebraska, my own state, I apprehend. And I presume, to give a fitting response to this toast, according to the eastern idea, I should come here covered with the sombrero of the cowboy or the leather-breeches of the miner. I must go to Kansas or to Colorado.

Well, let me for a few moments advert to those three states that I am willing to confess constitute the riotous, turbulent and rowdy west. What is their brief history? All of them have come into being since the birth of the republican party. Kansas came into the union, with her strange, marvelous history, at the outbreak of the great war, when republican sentiment beat democratic treason. She came to us under very remarkable circumstances, and those circumstances are the more remarkable in that history is repeating itself. The very measures, the very means, the very motives that actuated the democratic party in 1861 are actuating the democratic party in the congress of the United States today in the case of that new and great empire of the northwest, the territory of Dakota. Some speaker said tonight, very happily, that the democratic party seems to learn nothing. And in the twenty-five years that have elapsed since the attempted outrage upon Kansas, the democratic party have certainly learned nothing with reference to the admission of states. Upon the northern border of the fair state from whence I come, is this territory of Dakota; settled in very large degree, as the state of Nebraska is settled in large degree, by citizens of Ohio, Indiana, and of the peninsula of Michigan; a thrifty people, a christian people, numbering south of the forty-sixth parallel nearly 350,000 with a ratio of literacy greater than that of any other territory or state in this union: demanding admission year after year at the hands of congress, coming in due and ancient form, coming as many another territory has come to congress before, with a constitution republican in form, and asking admission. And yet Dakota is to be denied admission, denied self-government in this self-governing republic, for the same reason that the

democratic minority in 1861 voted against the admission of the state of Kansas.

But one democrat in the senate of the United States, a short time ago, when the Dakota bill was brought before that body, had the manliness to vote for the admission of that territory. I honor the Hon. Daniel Voorhees for that action. What the fate of the bill will be in the house of representatives it is not hard to foretell. With the large democratic majority there, this territory will be denied admission, and until some corrupt and villainous bargain can be made by which, in the electoral college and in the senate of the United States, the democracy can see a chance for an even division of votes and the perpetuation of their power, Dakota will remain out in the cold. Why, my fellow republicans, if there was no other issue than this upon which to make the campaign of 1888, it seems to me that would be all-sufficient; for it is an outrage, the dimensions of which will grow upon you as you think or hear more of it—

But I do not propose to attempt, at this late hour, to make any detailed remarks. I want to congratulate you upon this magnificent political feast which you have had here tonight. Late as the hour is, I would very gladly have remained in my seat to hear more of the sentences of Evarts, and the stalwart, patriotic utterances of John A. Logan. I do not take so gloomy a view of the future as does Gen. Logan. It seems to me the signs of the times are brightening for 1888. I believe that that element of the republican party that brought it defeat in 1884 will acquire wisdom by 1888. I do not refer to the mugwump element. I doubt whether, if one would come from the dead, he could teach wisdom to that defected part of the republican organization. But I refer to other elements within our ranks. I refer to the republican labor element. I believe that it will see, as our friend Guenther said in the course of his remarks, that the proper home of the laboring man is within the ranks of the republican party. I refer to that other element, worthy of much praise, for they are seeking, I think in a wrong manner, to accomplish great and abundant good—I mean the prohibition element of the republican party. [Applause.] I feel that they will see, by the year 1888, that it is not wisdom, not the cause of true temperance reform, to repeat the fiasco of a St. John candidate.

And so believing, as I think of the great issues that are to enter into that canvas, as I think of the noble leaders who will grasp the standard with those issues imprinted upon it, as I think that

we may march on again, in 1888, under the lead of James G. Blaine [applause], or perhaps under the lead of Vermont's great statesman, Edmunds [applause], or perhaps under the lead of this favored son, not only of the Empire state, but of the country at large, Evarts—[applause]—or perhaps under the lead of the Black Eagle of the West—[prolonged cheers]—or perhaps going out into the country close to the rowdy-west, under Allison of Iowa, or Ingalls of Kansas, I say to you that with any of these or the other leaders I might name to you, in 1888, the republican party will, I believe, march on to victory, and that under the guidance of the Michigan club the state of Michigan will stand where she stood when Zach Chandler bore her banner aloft. [Prolonged applause.] And when that time shall come you will find standing shoulder to shoulder with you in the victorious host of states those which do not defect, even in off years—the states of the rowdy west.

MESSRS. HERR AND CONGER.

These Favorite Michigan Statesmen Say a Few Words.

In response to repeated calls, the Hon. Roswell G. Herr was introduced and spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens of Michigan: I know you cannot expect that I shall occupy your time at this late hour. I came to listen, not to talk. Although I had been told that they would require at my hands a few remarks upon the toast of "Washington the Protectionist," I am bound to carry that speech home with me tonight. But having listened as I have to the words of wisdom of our friends from Washington, I want to say one word to them on behalf of the people, one of whose humble members I now am. I want to ask you, gentlemen of the United States senate, to go back to Washington and act just as plucky as you have talked tonight. And I want to say to you that we have shown you the kind of people that are at your backs. When I think of the effort just being made to strike down the great industries of the United States, and especially the great industries of the state of Michigan, I know that I only echo the sentiment, not only of the republicans of our state, but also of large numbers of democrats who live within our borders, when I say God bless the republican senate. The country is looking to them now for its relief. The country knows that that

body stands today true to the party that has done so much for this nation in so many years gone by. And it has done me good to sit here and listen to the wonderful words of courage that have flown from the lips of these dignified senators. I expected it to come from Logan's grammar, but further than that I had fears.

We leave here tonight, all of us full of courage and full of hope, because we have heard nothing but the same sentiments that in the past carried our party on to victory. Let each man of Michigan go to his home filled with hope and renewed courage, because we know that today the principles that we love so much are not dead. Michigan republicanism is alive. I know these gentlemen feel it from the presence of this meeting. Thanking you for this kind greeting, and knowing it is time we all went home, I bid you good night.

Senator Conger being called loudly for, addressed the club as follows:

Mr. President, and fellow members of the Michigan Club: It was understood before I left Washington, that I, as one of the early members of this club, and other gentlemen belonging to it were not to speak tonight; but I came here to join with you as members of the Michigan club in hearing on this occasion these distinguished gentlemen and others here expected to meet with us to fill out the program of tonight and hear what they had to say to us. I do not need to talk, if I could speak with the voice of an angel, to the men whose faces I see here tonight, about republicanism, about duty, and about the wants of the country, and about the protection of our labor and the protection of all the interests of this great state of Michigan, which sleeps here surrounded by its border lakes and dotted by its interior lakes, with all its great industries, with all its magnificent proportions, but, better than all, with that grand army of republicans which, when the trumpet calls to real danger, to the institutions of the country, is always awake and alive, whether for the battle of the rebellion or for the protection of the interests of the American people in common with their own.

Sometime we will meet here to consult and to talk in our own way, make our own plans, devise our own methods, give thought and utterance to our own emotions, and hopes, and wishes, and give direction to our own efforts. No man has sat around these tables tonight, none of the old war horses of the republican party, and none of the young members of that party, but what in looking over this vast crowd, knows within his heart that we have but to con-

sult, we have but to organize the tremendous strength of the republican party in the state of Michigan to carry it with a triumphant march to victory.

When that time comes we will need to talk, but tonight we will reflect upon the words of wisdom and encouragement which have been given us by our guests whom we have invited to come and join us on this occasion, and I, in behalf of the club, and I know in full accord with the sentiment of every member here tonight, thank these gentlemen for having left the halls of legislation and spent a whole day and another day in going and returning to look upon our faces and join in our deliberations.

I will not detain you longer tonight. I have a great hope that some time in the future we may meet and gird on the armor for the coming fight, and that we

can have such a crowd together as we have tonight, the old men for counsel, the young men for strength and the republican party rejuvenated and strengthened, panoplied for the contest in this state for the next year, and strengthened for the great contest which will decide the fate of this country, in my judgment, for years to come, that will be upon us in 1888. The fires of your patriotism are re-kindled at the altar tonight, and when I meet you again, as we shall meet here and elsewhere the coming campaign, I do not doubt that I shall find the glow of patriotism and the energy of character peculiar to Michigan men exhibiting itself in harmony, and in labor, and in struggle, and in endeavor to win back our state to the proud, old position which it occupied from the commencement of the war, as the birthplace of the republican party and the state in which it has carried out its best principles to full fruition and to perfection among our own citizens. [Applause].

The banquet then broke up with three rousing cheers for Logan, and dispersed with the band playing "Hail Columbia."

LETTERS OF REGRET.

The majority of the letters following were not read at the supper but were turned over to THE TRIBUNE for publication by the committee on invitation:

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 17, 1886.
Dear Sir:—I have postponed answering your letter of Dec. 19, so long that I fear you may consider me discourteous; but I hoped there might be some probability of my accepting your invitation, and therefore waited until the last moment. I am now compelled to express my sincere regret that I shall not be able to share with the Michigan republic-

cans their interesting celebration of the 22d.

It will give pleasure to republicans throughout the country to observe organized determination on the part of their Michigan brethren to re-establish their old strength and prestige in the state. I am sure you will find complete victory within your grasp, and if I do not mistake the signs of the times you will receive in your good work some valuable aid from our political opponents.

Pray give my cordial greetings to your associates in the meeting. Among the names prominent in the organization I observe those of many valued personal friends. With great respect, I am very sincerely yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

John Atkinson, Esq., Detroit, Mich.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1886.

Messrs. C. H. Buhl, Omar D. Conger, Russell A. Alger, Henry T. Baldwin, Thomas W. Palmer, David H. Jerome, Austin Blair, and Philip H. Van Zile, Committee, etc.,

Gentlemen:—I thank you for your invitation to be present as an honorary guest at the first anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club at Detroit on the 22d of this month. I have to regret that I cannot avail myself of your kind attention. I should have been glad to meet again my friends in Detroit, and I sincerely regret to lose this pleasure, as also the further gratification that I should have had in hearing discussed the important subjects that are to engage your attention, and more especially the question of labor, which is seriously threatening the peace of the country. I am, gentlemen, truly yours,

J. C. FREMONT.

SENATE CHAMBER, }

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1885. }

My Dear Sir:—I should be very glad to accept to your kind invitation to attend the banquet to be given by the Michigan club on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, but my engagements here are so imperative that I cannot leave the capital. It would be a great pleasure to me to meet the representative republicans of Michigan, and to bid them God-speed in their efforts. While the state has been very close in late elections, and in some cases the republican party has met with reverses there, I am sure that an earnest canvass upon the living issues of the day will result in restoring the old republican supremacy. There is nothing which the democratic party has done during the last years where it has been in power to invite the confidence of old Michigan republicans. There is nothing which the democrat party inclines to do or threaten to do that should awaken anything but distrust and fear in the breasts of citizens of Michigan. In no state have promises in the direction of civil service reform been more plainly violated than in Michigan, for no state has the patronage been more clearly bestowed as a reward for political service, and at the dictation of the one man power. In no other part of the union will the industries of the people be more unfavorably affected by contemplated democratic tariff legislation than in Michigan. I am sure that these and other great considerations will occupy the minds of the people of the state in the coming canvass and out of it. I am full in the faith that the republican party will emerge victorious. From my knowledge of Michigan republicanism I am certain of one thing, the party in the coming contest will not find itself weakened by the loss of political offices held under the general government.

Michigan republicans are not made of the stuff that depends upon political patronage. No republican holding office under the present administration should desire or seek to remain in office. No friend of his should desire or seek to keep him there. The sooner he is out and in the ranks and sharing the fortunes of the party the better for him and the better for the party. I believe this is the sentiment of earnest republicans throughout the country. The republican party gained its first and greatest victories when all the powers of a hostile administration was brought to bear against it. I do not believe the spirit of the party is so broken that it cannot achieve new triumphs under like conditions. With all my good wishes for the success of your meeting, I am, yours truly,

EUGENE HALE.

Henry A. Haigh, Esq., sec. Michigan club.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. }

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1886. }

Messrs. C. H. Buhl, President; O. D. Conger, Thomas W. Palmer, and P. T. Van Zile of the Invitation Committee of the Michigan Club, Detroit, Michigan; Gentlemen:—I am grateful for your very kind invitation to be present as an honorary guest at the first anniversary meeting and banquet of your club on Monday evening, Feb. 22, 1886.

It would, I assure you, afford me inexpressible pleasure to meet and greet your loyal sons on their "beautiful peninsula," and what recollection it would bring to mind to hear a word from some of Michigan's "home boys in blue" with whom I served during the great war for the maintenance of this nation; about my old commander, "Dick Richardson," whom I was near when he received his death wound at Antietam, and to mingle sighs and tears over the death and great loss to the country, on yesterday, of brave, gallant, true, patriotic and noble-hearted Hancock, who on that bloody day at Antietam assumed command of "Richardson's division;" and then I would be glad of the opportunity to say a word to your club and its honored guests about my home, old Virginia; of its great trials and struggles since the war, and of the fond hope of its patriotic sons, union and ex-confederate, to restore the land of Washington, Jefferson, Henry, and Madison to its proper position in the lead among the states of our happy and restored union; but, gentlemen, I am very sorry to say I can't come, for I am already engaged elsewhere for the occasion.

Wishing your club great success and a joyous celebration, and many happy and prosperous returns of your anniversary, I am, yours most truly,

JAMES D. BRADY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. }

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1886. }

C. H. Buhl, Detroit, Mich.: Dear Sir:—On my return from a long absence in Ohio I received your kind invitation to attend the first anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club at Detroit on Monday evening, Feb. 22. I am greatly obliged for the invitation and only wish I could avail myself of it, as I am sure the object is a most worthy one, and that the occasion will be replete with pleasure and profit; but I doubt whether my duties here will permit my absence so soon again, and so I must deprive myself of the great enjoyment that the occasion would otherwise have afforded me.

I trust that the republicans of Michigan will, at your meeting, take the initial step

toward organizing victory. The hybrid opposition which has threatened our political supremacy at home, cannot, it seems to me, hold together for another effective campaign; and the public attention cannot long be kept away from the aggressions of this rehabilitated rebel democracy. The people of the country may as well understand one time as another that the elements that have come back into power here are the elements of condemnation and reaction. They have not slavery now as the cornerstone of a political edifice, but they have as intense a hatred of the education, political virtue, and national union sentiment of the people of the north as they had in the worst days of reconstruction; and upon every economic question the democratic party is not growing any better. They are striking a staggering blow at the industries of the country today, by threatening the tariff system; and your great state, with its great industries, will be scuttled and sunk by free trade ideas if it becomes possible for the democracy to carry the country at the end of four years.

Therefore, I appeal to you to organize and be ready for the fray; and I believe there is virtue enough, wisdom enough, patriotism enough in the republican party of Michigan to keep her firmly in line. Very respectfully yours,
C. H. GROSVENOR.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1886. }
*Hon. C. H. Buhl, President, Members of the
Invitation Committee, and Gentlemen of the
Michigan Club:*—I am in receipt of your kind invitation to be present at the anniversary of your club on the 22d of February. I regret my engagements are such that I can not be with you on the evening you so courteously designate. In justice to those whom I represent in the national congress I should remain here, attending to interests which require my personal attention. The day and the occasion will renew the patriotism of the republicans of Michigan—the state where the party won its first victories for freedom and equality.

The mission of the republican party is by no means at an end. It is needed to restore prosperity to this land, to secure a fair count in elections, and reform the work of the self-styled reformer, who, by an alliterative accident, secured control of the government.

The republican party is needed to fight a battle to reclaim the lands of the people from those who have not earned them. One hundred and ninety-six million acres of the public domain, which good authority states is equal to all of New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana, have been given away to corporations. Many of these companies have not earned the lands they hold, and every acre not honestly obtained should be reclaimed from the hands in unlawful possession, and given to the people under the beneficent system of the homestead law enacted by the republican party, a wise and just measure which was declared unconstitutional by a party which a few years thereafter made war on the constitution. The republican party has ever been the friend of humanity, and it will yet win the contest for reclaiming the land of the people for the people. I want here to call your attention to the menacing danger to our progress by alien landholders, who are now in possession of 20,000,000 acres of

lands which should be left for our people to cultivate and occupy. On this matter the republican party occupies the right ground, for, in 1884, it declared, in its national platform, "The public lands are the heritage of the people of the United States and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers." The platform further declared its opposition to the "acquisition of large tracts of land by corporations or individuals, especially when such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens," and promise to obtain "such legislation as will tend to correct the evil." This evil to our country and its inhabitants must be corrected, and I believe the republican party will earnestly seek to carry out its pledges in this as in other matters for the well-being of the nation.

The demands of labor will always be heard by the republican party. I know the party believes it is the duty of the national government to promote such measures as will relieve the depression in labor, and secure to the toilers such compensation as will dignify their work and speedily ameliorate their condition. I am a strong believer in the truth, "As labor builds up a country, labor alone can sustain it. Degrade labor, and you sap the foundation on which the superstructure rests." I firmly believe the republicans of our own glorious Michigan, as well as those of other states, are in hearty accord in the desire to lessen the burdens of the workingman and help him improve his condition. The laboring classes asked their rights, and these must be granted; they do not wish legislation especially in their interest, but they do demand the repeal of all laws made in the sole interest of capital. They feel the truth of the saying of Blanqui, that "In all revolutions there have been but two parties confronting each other; that of the people who wish to live by their own labor, and that of those who would live by the labor of others." The tendency of our times is the increasing aggregation of great wealth among the comparatively few and the deplorable increase of the poor. With this continued state of affairs the glory of our land will pass away. The ranks of helpless poverty are not to be recruited without limit from the ranks of labor. If there be any law tending to this, it should at once be stricken from the statutes. In this land man must have equal access to the golden gate of opportunity—the pursuit of happiness. This is the pivot on which the whole labor system turns. The wrongs of the laboring population should be heard and redressed, and that portion of our citizens turn instinctively to the republican party for assistance in this hour, and I know they will be heard and full justice extended them. I have dwelt longer than I intended on these two topics of land and labor, but realizing their importance and the earnest desire of the republicans to assist in the corrections of the wrongs alluded to, I am not sorry that their mention precludes the discussion of other subjects of public interest. We realize that the people of the United States are now ready for a change in public affairs. The experience of less than a year teaches them that the path of safety and good government and the prosperity of the people leads to republican control. The republican party, like the giant of old, has touched the earth and gathered strength for the contest.

Again thanking you for your kind invita-

PROCEEDINGS AT THE BANQUET.

tion, and trusting your gathering will be pleasant and productive of good for the cause, I am, with greeting to the club, very respectfully,
JAMES O'DONNELL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1886.

Henry A. Haigh, Secretary, etc.: Dear Sir:—Please accept my grateful acknowledgments for your courteous invitation to me to be present at the annual meeting of the Michigan club, on Washington's birthday; surely a gathering of the old republican guard of your state on that day is peculiarly appropriate. Washington achieved our independence, where the republican party procured the unity of the states, buried forever the dangerous and infamous doctrine of the right of secession, and sanctified, with a fresh baptism, the inalienable rights of man. The principles of the party are as eternal as the hills, and its mission is not ended so long as civilization and humanity require their enforcement. Let the republicans of Michigan take fresh courage and enter into the contests with barbarism, with renewed vigor. I regret, my dear sir, that my official duties will prevent me from participating in your festivities. I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM T. FRYE.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER, }

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1886.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 23d inviting me to attend the annual meeting and banquet of the Michigan club on the 22d of February is received. It would give me great pleasure to accept, but the necessity of my presence here to discharge official duties will not allow me to leave at the time. The birthday of Washington is a mile-stone in American history which may well be celebrated with banquet and joy. I hope for all who gather together on this occasion in your beautiful City of the Straits happiness and long life. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

Henry A. Haigh, Secretary, etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1886.

Mr. Edmunds regrets his inability to accept the polite invitation of the Michigan club to attend its first anniversary meeting and banquet at Detroit on the 22d inst.

He begs to thank its officers for their kind recollection of him and to wish for their club and all its members that happiness and prosperity which is promised by its present organization and by its location in the state of Michigan.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1886.

Mr. Chester A. Arthur sincerely regrets that other engagements will prevent him from attending the meeting and banquet of the Michigan club at Detroit on the 22d inst.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19, 1886.

Henry A. Haigh, Secretary, etc.: Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 15th inviting me to be present at the coming anniversary on the 22d inst. is received. I would indeed be much gratified to attend upon that occasion, but do not see how it will be possible for me to leave the city at that time, as I have one or two positive engagements for that day. Respectfully yours,

R. J. OGLESBY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1886.

Dear Sir: I am desired by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan to acknowledge your invitation to be present at the banquet of the Michigan

club on the evening of the 22d inst., and to express his regrets that his other engagements for that day will not permit him to have the pleasure of being present. Yours truly,

S. E. BLUNT, Lt.-Col. and Ad. D. C.

UNITED STATES SENATE, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1886.

Messrs. H. P. Baldwin, R. A. Alger, D. H. Jerome, C. H. Buhl, P. T. VanZile, Committee on Invitation, Detroit, Mich.: Gentlemen:—I have delayed my reply to your very obliging favor of ulto. 8th, hoping that my engagements might permit me to accept your invitation to attend the banquet of the Michigan club on the 22d inst., but to my great regret, I find that it will be impossible to attend. With thanks for your courtesy, I remain, most respectfully,

JOHN J. INGALLS.

2 WALL STREET, }

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1886.

Gentlemen: Please receive my thanks for your invitation, and my regret for being compelled to forego the pleasure of its acceptance. Your obedient servant, ROSCOE CONKLING. C. H. Buhl, Esq., president, and others, invitation committee, Michigan club.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }

BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1886.

Mr. C. H. Buhl, President Michigan Club, Detroit, Mich.: Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor inviting me to attend the first anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club on the evening of the 22d inst. I regret that because of the presence of the legislature and the pressure of official duties I cannot at that time accept your proffered courtesy. Hoping that the event may be successful and replete with enjoyment. I am yours very respectfully,

GEO. D. ROBINSON.

The following dispatch was received late in the afternoon:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.

Henry A. Haigh, Secretary Michigan Club: Dear Sir:—Scmetime ago I explained to Senator Palmer that it was quite impossible for me to attend the banquet of the Michigan club this evening. But I must not neglect to specially and heartily thank the club for the high honor of the invitation. I lament the loss of the great pleasure it would have given to meet so many eminent citizens and to contribute, no matter how slightly to the purposes of the gathering. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

UNITED STATES SENATE, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1886.

Dear Sir: I regret exceedingly that public and private business will debar me the pleasure of attending the anniversary meeting of your club on the 22d inst.

Wishing you the fullest measure of pleasure and prosperity, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. SABIN.

C. H. Buhl, Esq., president Michigan club.

UNITED STATES SENATE, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1886.

C. H. Buhl, Esq., Detroit, Michigan: Dear Sir:—I received your invitation to me to be present on the occasion of the first anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club at Detroit on Monday evening, Feb. 22d.

Thanking you for the courtesy extended, I at the same time regret to say that I will be unable to be present on that interesting occa-

MICHIGAN CLUB.

sion, owing to pressing public duties which require my attention here. It would afford me pleasure to meet the members of your club and its honorary guests on the occasion mentioned, and only refrain from a realization thereof because of the reason stated.
Yours truly,
JAMES WILSON.

SENATE CHAMBER, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1886. }
C. H. Buhl, President Michigan Club, Detroit, Mich.: Dear Sir:—Senator Warner Miller directs me to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation of your club to a banquet on Feb. 22, and to say that he regrets his inability to attend by reason of business engagements. Yours truly,
CHAS. S. WILBUR, Secretary.

UNITED STATES SENATE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1886. }
Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to attend the first anniversary banquet of the Michigan club on the 22d inst., and greatly regret that I shall be unable to be present on that pleasant occasion. Yours truly,
W. FOWELL.

C. H. Buhl, president, etc.
UNITED STATES SENATE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1886. }
C. H. Buhl, President, etc., Detroit, Mich.: Sir:—I am just in receipt of your invitation to me to be present as an honorary guest on the occasion of the first anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club at Detroit, on Monday evening, Feb. 22, 1886. I regret that previous engagements make it impossible for me to be present. Yours truly,
J. N. DOLPH.

UNITED STATES SENATE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1886. }
Dear Sir:—I beg to express my high appreciation of the consideration you confer by an invitation to the anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club. I regret that I cannot avail myself of the promised pleasure of the occasion. With compliments and cordial good wishes, I am, truly yours,
MAHONEY.

C. H. Buhl, Esq., president, etc., Detroit, Mich.

U. S. SENATE, Feb. 9, 1886.
My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to be present as an honorary guest at the first anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club, Monday evening, Feb. 22. It would give me pleasure to accept this invitation, but my engagements will not permit. Very truly yours,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

C. H. Buhl, Esq., president, etc.
UNITED STATES SENATE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1886. }
C. H. Buhl, Esq., President, Detroit, Mich.: My Dear Sir:—Your very kind invitation to be present at the first anniversary banquet of the Michigan club at Detroit, Mich., on the 22d inst. is received, and I regret exceedingly that my public duties here at the national capital will prevent my being present on that occasion. I am, sir, yours truly,
PHILETUS SAWYER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1886.
My Dear Sir:—I have waited until the last moment, hoping to be able to accept your kind invitation, but now find it impossible to leave Washington at the time. I hope your anniversary will be all you anticipate in the

wisdom that comes from interchange of opinions and social reunion. Very truly yours,
W. B. ALLISON.

C. H. Buhl, Esq., president.
STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
DES MOINES, Feb. 8, 1886. }
The Hon. O. D. Conger, Detroit: My Dear Sir:—Please accept thanks for your kind invitation to attend your first anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club, on the 22d inst. I regret that public duties will not permit me to be with you, but I hope you will have an enjoyable time, and that it will also be profitable to our cause. Yours truly,
WILLIAM LARRABEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20, 1886.
Dear Sir: I regret very much that an engagement which is liable to take me to Boston for the 22d prevents my accepting your kind invitation to the banquet of the Michigan club. I can only send my thanks and my best wishes for the occasion. Very truly yours,
JOHN D. LONG.

C. H. Buhl, Esq.
SENATE CHAMBER, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1886. }
Dear Sir: It would give me great pleasure to accept your kind invitation to attend the first anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club at Detroit, Monday evening next, but I find it quite impossible to leave Washington at that time. Thanking you for the invitation, I am, sincerely yours,
C. H. PLATT.

C. H. Buhl, Esq., president Michigan club, Detroit, Mich.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1886. }
C. H. Buhl, President and others, Invitation Committee: Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to be present at the banquet of the Michigan club on the 22d of February, and regret that my duties here prevent my acceptance of same. With thanks for your courtesy, I am, yours respectfully,
F. A. JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.
Mr. William D. Kelley regrets sincerely that the demands of public duty prevent him from accepting the invitation to be present as an honorary guest, on the occasion of the first anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club, at Detroit, on the evening of Feb. 22.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14, 1886. }
The Hon. C. H. Buhl, Detroit, Mich.: Dear Sir:—I have the honor herewith to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the first anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club, on the evening of the 22d inst. I should take great pleasure in accepting the same were it possible for me to do so. But circumstances beyond my control render it impracticable for me to do so, and I am compelled to very reluctantly decline the honor. Respectfully yours,
J. LYMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1886. }
Mr. C. H. Buhl, President Michigan Club: Dear Sir:—I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of an invitation from the Michigan club to be present at its first anniversary meeting and banquet in Detroit on the evening of Monday, Feb. 22. While I will not be able to attend, I am not unappreciative of the courtesy ex-

PROCEEDINGS AT THE BANQUET.

tended, and sincerely trust that your anniversary gathering will be in every sense pleasant and successful. Respectfully,

DARWIN R. JAMES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1886. }

Hon. C. H. Buhl, President: Dear Sir:—I regret very much that I shall be unable to avail of your kind invitation to attend the anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club, at Detroit, Feb. 22. Wishing you a very happy reunion, I am, very truly yours,
C. A. BOUTELLE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1886. }

The Hon. C. H. Buhl and others, Detroit, Mich.: Gentlemen:—I have your kind invitation of the 8th ultimo, to attend an annual meeting of the Michigan club. I have delayed until this late day to answer, hoping my engagements here would permit of an acceptance. Very much to my regret my official duties will not permit of it. Very respectfully,
FRANK HISCOCK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1886. }

Mr. C. H. Buhl, President Michigan Club, Detroit, Mich.:—I am in receipt of your invitation to the anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club, at Detroit, Monday evening, Feb. 22. I feel assured that the occasion will be a most enjoyable one, and I therefore regret that my duties here will not allow me to attend. Very respectfully,
I. W. VAN SCHAIK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1886. }

The Hon. C. H. Buhl, President Michigan Club: My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to be present on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Michigan club, Feb. 22, 1886, and much regret that my official duties here prevent me from being with you on that evening. Wishing the club abundant success, I am, very truly yours,
GEO. W. E. DORSEY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1886. }

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your invitation to attend your anniversary and banquet on the 22d inst. I very much regret that I cannot have the pleasure and enjoyment of being with you on this occasion. Official duties compel me to remain here. With thanks for your courtesies, I am, very truly yours, OSCAR L. JACKSON.
The Hon. Omar D. Conger and others, committee of invitation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. }

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1886. }

Invitation Committee, Michigan Club. Gentlemen:—Acknowledging and appreciating your kind invitation to be present at the first anniversary of the Michigan club, I regret to advise you that it will be impossible to attend. Faithfully yours,
A. C. HARMER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. }

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1886. }

Hon. Phillip T. Van Zile, Detroit, Mich.: My Dear Colonel:—The kind invitation of the committee, of which you are a member, to be present at the first anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club on the 22d proximo, is received.

It would give me real pleasure to be present

and participate with you in the pleasures of the occasion, but my public duties will not allow me to leave Washington at this time.

Be good enough to present my profound regrets to the committee, and believe me, very truly yours, etc.,
JOHN R. THOMAS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1886. }

Gentlemen:—Your kind invitation to be present, as an honorary guest, on the occasion of the first anniversary meeting and banquet, is before me. Public duties here forbid my acceptance. Thanking you for the honor conferred, which is appreciated, and taking occasion to express the anticipation that your future will be full of usefulness to the republican party, and through it to our magnificent state and our common country, I subscribe myself, very respectfully,
JOHN LITTLE.
Hon. C. H. Buhl, president, etc., and others, invitation committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1886. }

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to be present as an honorary guest on the occasion of the first anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club at Detroit, Monday evening, Feb. 22, 1886, and regret to say that my public duties will not permit me to accept your kind invitation.

Assuring your committee and the members of your club that it would give me great pleasure to meet with you on the occasion of your first anniversary meeting and banquet, if I could do so consistently with my public duties, I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours, etc.,
THOMAS J. HENDERSON.
Messrs. C. H. Buhl, Omar D. Conger and others invitation committee Detroit, Mich.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1886. }

Hon. C. H. Buhl, President, etc.: Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of the invitation of your committee to be present on the occasion of the first anniversary banquet of the Michigan club at Detroit on the 22d of February, and sincerely regret that I will not be able to attend.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. C. THOMPSON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1886. }

Messrs. C. H. Buhl, etc., Invitation Committee, Detroit: Gentlemen:—I have received the invitation to be present as an honorary guest on the occasion of the first anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club at Detroit, Monday evening, Feb. 22 inst., for which I return my thanks, and regret that I cannot be present on that occasion. Very truly yours,
W. H. WADSWORTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1886.

My Dear Sir:—I regret that I am not able to accept the very kind invitation of the Michigan club for Monday evening, Feb. 22, 1886. Very truly yours,
NELSON W. ALDRICH.

C. H. Buhl, Esq., president, etc.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. }

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1886. }

C. H. Buhl, Esq., President: My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your very kind invitation to the first anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club at Detroit, Monday evening, Feb. 22, 1886, and exceedingly regret that my public duties here will render it im-

terly impossible for me to accept. Assuring you and your associates of my high appreciation of your courtesy, I have the honor to be, sincerely yours,
 J. H. GALLINGER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1886.

To the President and Committee of the Michigan Club: Gentlemen.—I am much pleased with your courtesy in remembering me to ask me to the first anniversary meeting of your club, and regret that my public duties here will deprive me of the pleasure of accepting the invitation. Yours truly,
 WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1886.

C. H. Buhl, Esq., President Michigan Club, Detroit, Mich.: Dear Sir:—Your kind invitation to attend the anniversary and banquet of your club on the 22d inst. is received. Please accept my cordial thanks for same. While nothing could give me more pleasure than to attend, I am obliged by circumstances to remain in Washington at that time. I am, very respectfully,
 ZACHARY TAYLOR.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1886.

C. H. Buhl, Esq., President Michigan Club, Detroit, Mich.: Sir:—Your kind invitation to be present at the banquet on Feb. 22, 1886, received. While it would afford me much pleasure to be with you on the occasion mentioned, I regret to say that my engagements are such that it will not be possible for me to leave Washington at that time. Thanking you for the invitation, I remain, very respectfully,
 H. B. STRAIT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1886.

C. H. Buhl, Esq., Detroit, Mich.: My Dear Sir:—The invitation to meet with your club at Detroit, on the 22d of February, has been received, and with the fullest appreciation of the compliment, and the greatest desire to meet and mingle with the members of the club and their friends, I must decline, because I have too many other matters to attend to. Most respectfully yours,
 WILLIAM A. PRICE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1886.

C. H. Buhl, Esq., President: Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your kind invitation for Monday evening, Feb. 22, and regret to have to say in reply that my engagements here will prevent its acceptance. Thanking you for the honor, etc. Yours truly,
 J. H. KETCHAM.

From Hon. G. E. Adams, Washington.—Mr. G. E. Adams regrets that he cannot accept the kind invitation of the Michigan club for Feb. 22.

Washington, Feb. 18.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 22.

To C. A. Nimocks, Esq., Tribune Office:—Detained by business. Express to committee my sincere regrets. JOHN P. REA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1886.

Mr. J. B. Gilfillan desires to return his thanks to the Michigan club for its kind invitation for Monday evening, Feb. 22, 1886, and to express his regret that other engagements will prevent his acceptance of the same.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1886.

Mr. John H. Mitchell presents his compliments to the Hons. Omar D. Conger, Thomas

W. Palmer, and associates, invitation committee, and to the Michigan club at Detroit, Mich., and regrets that owing to official engagements it will be impossible for him to be present, as per their kind invitation, as an honorary guest on the occasion of the first anniversary meeting and banquet of the Michigan club at Detroit, Monday evening, Feb. 22, 1886.

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
 CONCORD, Feb. 15, 1886.

My Dear Sir:—I regret that I cannot be present at the banquet of the Michigan club at Detroit Feb. 22. Thanking you for the kind invitation, I am, very truly yours,
 MOODY CURRIER.

C. H. Buhl, President, and others.

Letters of regret were also received from James D. Warren of Buffalo, Charles Brown of Washington, C. K. Davis of St. Paul, James E. Lowry of Kenton, Ohio, A. A. Ranney, L. Markbreit of Cincinnati, H. G. Burleigh, Ezra B. Taylor, Henry A. Castle of St. Paul, Minn., E. F. Stone, E. H. Conger, J. H. McGowan now in Hamilton, Bermuda, John N. Francis of Troy, N. Y., James M. Swank of Philadelphia, J. S. Clarkson of Des Moines, Iowa, Edwin Cowles of Cleveland, Henry B. Harrison of Connecticut, Mr. Cannon of Minnesota, D. B. Henderson, Charles A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, Henry Cabot Lodge of Boston, Theodore Roosevelt of New York, Chauncey M. Depew of New York, J. Medill of the Chicago Tribune, Melville E. Stone of the Chicago News, William E. Curtis of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Andrew Shuman of the Chicago Evening Journal, Richard Smith of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

MICHIGAN CLUB ELECTION.

James L. Edson Chosen to Be the New President.

At 11 o'clock Monday morning the polls for the election of officers of the club for the ensuing year were opened. J. W. Davis took charge of the ballot-box, which was placed on a table in the front parlor of the club house. The day being one on which business was more or less suspended, enabled many members of the club to vote early in the day. The outside members early sought the club's headquarters, and after casting their ballots, joined in the mild dissipation of good cigars, and the intercourse of men participating in a common cause. The election continued all day long until the hour of closing the polls, 5:30 o'clock.

There was no attempt at display made at the club-house, the decorations being simple and modest. Suspended from the porch, over the entrance, were two

PROCEEDINGS AT THE BANQUET.

national flags hanging in graceful folds and entwined also about the side pillars of the porch. In the front parlor were hung large crayon portraits of ex-Gov. Bagley, Gov. Alger, ex-Senator Baldwin, and ex-Mayor Grummond. Over each were crossed two small flags. Over the mantle in the back parlor was a picture of Gen. Grant, the frame of the picture being covered with crape. Cheerful grate fires burned in each parlor, and an air of pleasantries pervaded the entire club-house.

Very little opposition to the ticket placed in nomination was manifested and there was apparently a spirit of harmony that boded good not only to the club itself but the party whose interests it was organized to further in this state. One thing that bore a look of encouragement was the presence of a large representation of the younger element of the party. The younger men were shown an attention that will tend to arouse an interest in the club and the party's affairs

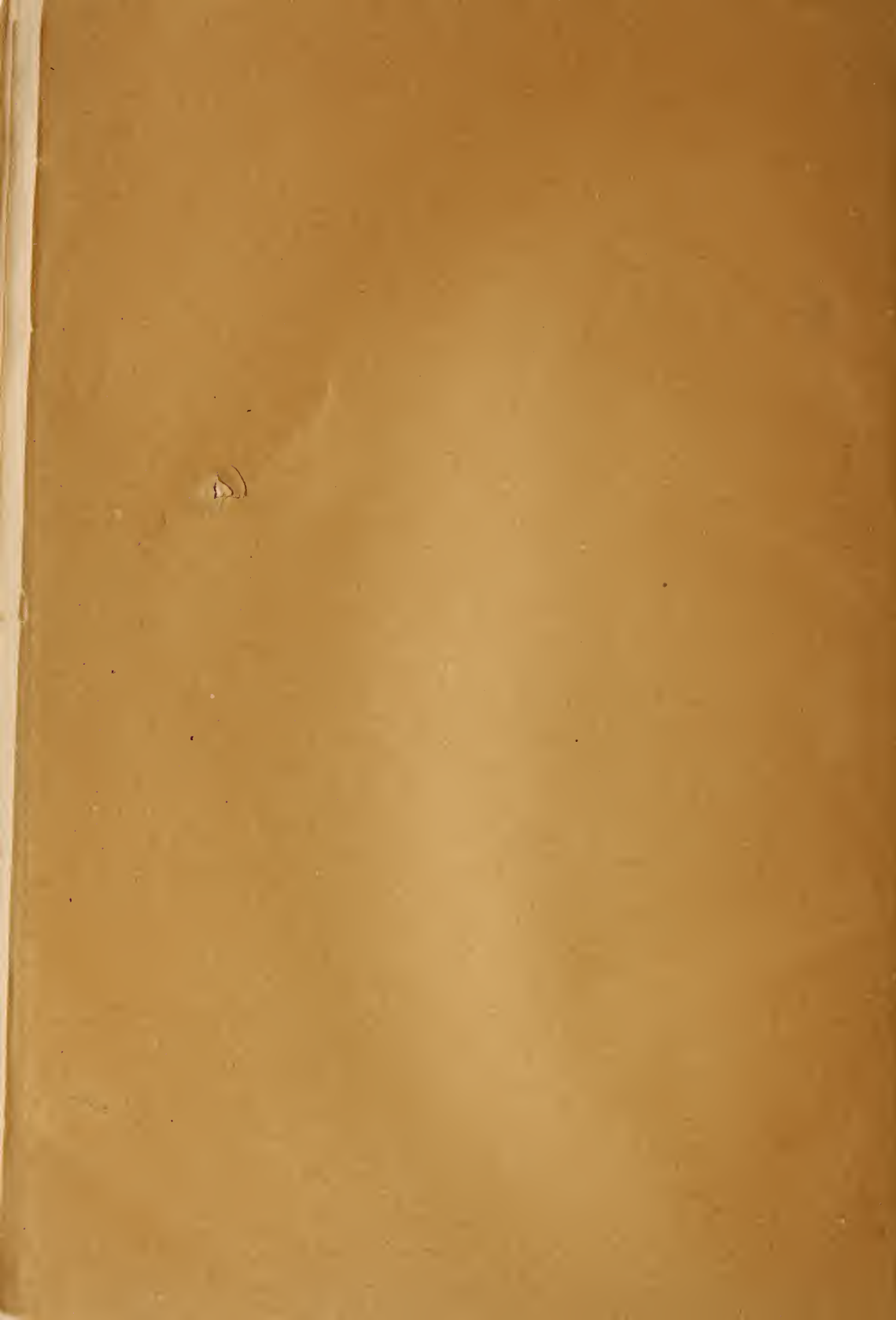
that will bring into line a new and active legion of workers. James L. Edson, candidate for president of the club, was about making himself agreeable, not prompted by a desire to do any electioneering as the necessity for that was lacking, but doing his best to make local and outside member feel a hearty welcome.

When the votes were counted it was found that a few ballots for E. H. Butler in place of Andrew McLellan for the position of treasurer had been cast. The following ticket, however, was elected by what may be termed a practically unanimous vote:

President—James L. Edson.
Vice-President—Clarence Black.
Recording Secretary—Henry A. Haigh.
Treasurer—Andrew McLellan.
Directors—D. M. Ferry, William H. Elliott, Henry M. Duffield, Stephen B. Grummond, J. H. Carstens, John B. Corliss (three years), Walter H. Coots (three years), William L. Carpenter (two years).

The new officers take their positions with the Michigan club, although but one year old, one of the most prosperous organizations of the kind in the country.





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